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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

AN ABSURD REPORT was current yesterday that Secretary STANTON had resigned his office, or would do so forthwith. All such reports emanate from no other source than the busy brains of Washington correspondents, who, when facts are scarce, find fictions, both plentiful and sensational.

THE rules for the government of the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, submitted to that body yesterday by its Select Committee, make ample provision for the speedy and impartial trial of any person impeached. These rules, although they will have their first practical operation in the case of the President, are, nevertheless, adapted to the future trials of any officers liable to impeachment.

MR. GROW, of Pennsylvania, is not only put forward by a large number of the leading newspapers of this State as an available candidate for the second office within the gift of the people, but is likewise strongly endorsed by a number of our exchanges throughout the Union. If that gentleman should receive the nomination he will undoubtedly prove an acceptable candidate to the people at large and one on whom they can unite in giving a hearty support.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY have no sympathy in the newly-born reverence of the party elsewhere for the sanctity of judicial decisions. Evidently, they hold to the old and familiar doctrine of their party that the decisions of Judges have no more weight than the opinions of other men—if they chance to conflict with Democratic predilections, or stand in the way of a partizan advantage.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has distinctly and repeatedly held that no citizen of mixed race shall be denied the right of suffrage, provided that white blood preponderates in his veins. He is a citizen and a voter, even though he be fifteen thirty-seconds a negro. Yet the Democratic majority in the Ohio Senate now proposes to unseat a Republican member, and admit his Democratic opponent, by throwing out forty votes cast for the former by persons having a visible admixture of negro blood, yet who were clearly entitled to vote under the decisions of the Court. Their right of suffrage is denied, and the decisions of the Court defied, in the same spirit which has recently animated their friend, Mr. Johnson, in his resistance to the laws of Congress.

IT IS said that the President's "man Friday" carries in his pocket his commission as Secretary of War *ad interim*, duly signed by Mr. JOHNSON. If so, we recommend General THOMAS to keep that document constantly in his pocket, and never, if he knows when he is well off, have the hardihood to flourish it before the world. It strikes us that he will consult his own personal profit by singing very small indeed in that particular role. It will answer very well to give him a colorable title for attendance at the select private parties which the President styles Cabinet meetings, but, if he had a finer to tax the spectacular virtues of his "commission," let him, as Secretary of War, *ad interim* or otherwise, make a requisition for funds upon his neighbor, the Secretary of the Treasury, and he will learn just how much of intrinsic value or authority attends upon his titular bureau.

By the bye, it is very magnanimous, under the circumstances, for the President to continue the appointment of War Secretaries *ad interim*. The very term, as qualifying the possible duration of the appointment, is a direct recognition of the validity of the law which he has so fiercely denounced as of no authority.

THE NEW GERMAN TREATY.

The New York *Times*, in commenting on the new treaty between the United States and the North German Confederation, says:

"It seems that no Germans can come to this country even with the express permission of their own Government. That is a matter, of course, which we cannot regulate; but it is very clear that the German Government will be much more ready to give to this country its pauperized, the paupers, the criminal, useless and helpless classes than to young men of energy and of some property, and it is equally clear that our treaty with them is to will be in precisely the opposite direction.

"That if any persons whom the German Government does not wish to lose as subjects, and to whom it refuses license to emigrate, should get over here and become naturalized, they will not be exempt from the obligation of military service in Prussia. But they will nevertheless be naturalized American citizens, and as such entitled to the protection of the American Government.

"We are inclined to think that Mr. Bancroft's treaty was not negotiated under instructions from the State Department, and that it will not pass the Senate without scrutiny. Perhaps Mr. B will have to try again."

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—*Evening.*—Royal assent has been given to the bill for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

G. W. Hunt, under Secretary of the Treasury, will be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Lord Stanley said the adjournment of Parliament until Thursday was desirable to afford the Government opportunity to complete the Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone said such delay in the proceedings of Parliament was unprecedented, but in the present case might be possibly justifiable.

Lord Welusydale is dead.

IRELAND.

CORK, February 28.—The Parsonage of Rev. Mr. Leslie at Wilmount, near this city, was attacked last night, but he assailants were driven off.

DUBLIN, EVENING, February 28.—General Nagle and fellow prisoners were indicted for treason at Sligo to-day. Mr. Heron, counsel for defense, moved a delay of the trial. After hearing the motion the Court reserved its decision.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 28—*Evening.*—Prince Napoleon has left Paris on a visit to Germany.

The *Liberte* publishes a report that King William, of Prussia, was recently thrown from a horse and badly injured.

The officers of the French army now on furlough have been ordered to report at their headquarters on or before the 31st of March, on which day all existing furloughs terminate.

ARRIVED OUT.

MOVILLE, February 28.—The steamship Caledonia, from New York, arrived to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, February 28.—Consols closed at 92⅝@93; 5-20s, 71; Illinois Central 88; Erie, 42.

FRANKFORT, February 28.—United States bonds, 75@75¼.

LIVERPOOL, February 28.—Cotton closed heavy at a decline of ⅛ pence for Middling Uplands, with sales at 9⅝ pence, and Orleans at 9¾@9¾ pence. The sales to-day reached 8,000 bales. The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, and goods and yarns are lower. Breadstuffs and Provisions are unchanged. Sugar is quiet and steady at 25.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 28, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS IN PLACE.

The following bills were read in place: By Mr. MCCANDLESS: One making persons using steam boilers liable for damages arising from such use.

By Mr. ERRETT: One incorporating the Consolidation Mutual Insurance Company.

Also, one regulating compensation of assessors, assistant assessors and jurors in Allegheny county.

Also, a supplement to the act incorporating the Warren and Tidioute Oil Company.

BILL PASSED.

The act extending to printing offices the provisions of the general manufacturing law was passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The session of the House was mainly occupied in the discussion of the general appropriation bill. Five thousand dollars were added for the Home of Friendless Children in Allegheny City, and fourteen thousand dollars for St. Paul's Orphan Asylum.

LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

A letter was read from the publishers of the *State Guard*, offering to print the Legislative Record at twelve dollars a page, but no action was taken on it.

GRANT AND CURTIN.

A dispatch from Philadelphia says Delaware county has instructed her two delegates for Grant and Curtin. The Centre Senatorial District did likewise to-day.

Adjourned.

"Impeachment" in the State Senate—Mr. Wallace Gives the Keynote to the Democracy—Song—Republican View of the Question by Mr. Fisher of Allegheny—The Free Railroad Conference Committee.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27, 1868.

The chief event of the week has been the debate in the Senate, on Tuesday, on the resolutions endorsing Stanton and thanking Congress for impeaching the President.

As soon as the resolutions were read, Mr. Wallace took the floor and made a plausible speech, which may be regarded as the keynote of the Democratic song on this subject. His chief idea was that the President had done nothing but take the only step he could in order to bring the Tenure of Office bill before the Supreme Court to test its constitutionality. When the bill originally passed, the President had vetoed it on constitutional grounds, and Congress, satisfied of its constitutionality, had passed it by the constitutional two-thirds vote. So far, well. But this did not settle its constitutionality. If it was unconstitutional before the President vetoed it, it was unconstitutional after the veto, and hung over his head. How, then, was the question to be settled? There was but one way, and that was to take it before the Supreme Court, and obtain its decision, which was final. This the President had done, and nothing more. If the Supreme Court decided against him, he was bound to submit, and all others were likewise bound; and if they decided adversely to the law, the Republicans were bound to submit. [illegible] If the President was to be impeached for this? Formerly desiring to test the binding force of a doubtful law? He did not believe he could be, and he would not be, done.

He then warned the Republicans not to be misled by any appearances of popular ferment on this subject, or be deceived into the idea that they would be sustained in it by the intelligence of the people. When General Jackson vetoed the United States Bank, and the Senate put a resolution on its journals declaring his course as illegal and tyrannical, there was the same popular ferment as now, and the same deceptive appearance of popular approval of the Senate; but when General Jackson appealed to the people they sustained his act triumphantly, and the resolutions of the Senate condemning him were reversed and expunged. The same would be the case now. The President's act, which he had cited with such solemn tones of warning, General Jackson and the Democracy set themselves up *against* the Supreme Court! That body had decided that the United States Bank to be constitutional, and the Senate, in passing its resolutions of censure upon President Jackson, stood upon that decision, and Jackson God itself by it. General Jackson, on the contrary, scouted the decision as entitled to no authority. He denied the right of the Supreme Court to decide constitutional questions, and, in denying the memorable political apothegm that one had sworn to support the Constitution "as he understood it," and not as the Court understood it. In all this he was sustained by the Democracy. A decision of the Supreme Court upon constitutional questions was not, *then*, worth to them the snap of your finger. And this is the party that now turns upon us and moralizes and preaches about the sanctity of Supreme Court decisions! The Supreme Court, *then*, was against them; *now* it is, or they fancy it is, for them. Circumstances alter cases.

This was on Tuesday morning, and the debate was then adjourned until evening, when the Senate held a session from eight until two o'clock the next morning, when the resolutions were put on their reading by a vote of 15 to 10. Very able speeches were made on the Republican side by Messrs. McConaughy, White, Lowry, Taylor, Browne and Landon, and the usual Democratic humdrum utterances followed by Messrs. Davis, McCandless, Searight and Wallace on the part of the Democracy. I regret I have not room to sketch these speeches; they covered, however, the whole ground of national politics.

The House has been engaged all day on the appropriation bill. Four various public institutions have got, I believe, all they asked.

The Free Railroad bill has gone to a Conference Committee. The House non-concurred in the Senate amendments; and when this fact was messaged to the Senate from the House, Mr. Fisher (anti-free-railroad) tried to get the floor to move for a Committee of Conference, but the Speaker awarded the floor to Mr. Errett, who moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments and asked for a Committee of Conference, which was carried, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Errett, Coleman and Wallace as the Committee. (Mr. Wallace afterwards declined, and Mr. Burnett was substituted). The anti-free-railroad men immediately set themselves to work to embarrass this Committee. Mr. Landon at first moved to reconsider the vote on the motion to insist, but this was ruled out of order, and then it was moved to instruct the Committee to adhere strictly to the Senate bill. This the Speaker ruled out of order, also, and the Senate adjourned until afternoon. Upon reassembling, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Landon appealed from this last decision, and the vote on sustaining the Speaker's decision was 14 to 15—the Speaker not voting. Upon this point of order, which involved the question of the right of the Senate to instruct its Committee, Mr. Searight and Mr. McConaughy voted with the majority; but upon the motion which followed, to instruct the Committee as I have indicated, Mr. Searight voted No. Mr. McConaughy did not vote at all, and Mr. McCandless, who was absent on the first vote, voted aye. This left the vote 14 for instructing and 15 against, so the Committee go uninstructed; but it was a close shave.

The House Committee of Conference was appointed this morning, and excited, at first, a great deal of indignation among the free railroad men, on the lists of Messrs. Watt, Westbrook and Wilson. Mr. Watt is from Philadelphia, and, of course, opposed to a liberal law; Mr. Westbrook is a Democrat from Erie county, and has been classed all along with Mr. Watt; and Mr. Wilson you know. The latter gentleman, as I understand, was so much affronted by the appointment of this Committee by Speaker Davis, that he had made up his mind to decline all service upon it; but a conference was afterwards had in which, as I understand, the views of every one of the strongest character that Mr. Westbrook would act throughout with Mr. Wilson. If these assurances are redeemed, all right; but if not, what then?

My impression is that no bill is likely to pass that is not modeled mainly upon the Senate bill. I may be mistaken; but I think the result will show that if this Committee of Conference recommend the Senate to recede from its amendments to the House bill, the report will be voted down. ALLEGHENY.

Pennsylvania Oil Region News.

The Pithole *Record* says in relation to the late fire: "The late disastrous fire has made a desolate looking blank in Holmden street. We hear that quite a number of parties are intending to put up buildings on the burnt district immediately. Most of the business men burned out intend to resume their business in a short time, and not abandon Pithole, at least for the present. We thought at one time this fire would be the end of Pithole, and that this borough, which was called into existence almost by magic, would as suddenly close its auspices, and the growth and progress of which in so short a time as many years it was about to go up in smoke. Happily we were mistaken. From the energy displayed by our citizens since the fire, we feel that there is still great cause for encouragement as to the future, and that is now needed to revive Pithole is the thorough development of her oil territory and the striking of five or six good producing wells.

The Oil City *Republican* says: The erection of oil tanks is going on at a rapid rate in Venango city in spite of the inclemency of the weather. We notice one receiving tank completed or nearly so by Barnsdall, Bro & Penn, capable of 3,000 barrels. Another of the same capacity, commenced by said company. R. Lamberton & Co. are constructing one, which when completed will hold 15,000 bbls. This tank will be a monster in its line; its foundation looks large enough for a small village. A larger still is in process of erection by Fisher Bros., one of the most enterprising oil firms. The largest tank when completed will hold 16,000 barrels; besides this they have two smaller ones, one holding 6,000 bbls., the other 1,200. Burchfield, Casterline & Co., have laid the foundation for a large tank; theirs will hold 13,000 barrels. John Munhall's tank holds, we were informed, 6,000 barrels. A small one, owned by Mr. Wilson, holds 44 barrels. One commenced by a company whose name we could not learn is estimated to hold between 5,000 and 6,000 barrels. Time to close a computation as we were able to obtain, the tankage in Venango City by April first, will be in the neighborhood of 100,000 barrels, and nearly if not all this is in consequence of the completion of the Allegheny Valley Railroad to this point.

The Erie *Republican* says that Mr. Joseph Metcalf, father of Pat Metcalf, of this city, will be ninety-four years of age in August next, if he lives so long. He is now somewhat feeble, and will not probably live very many years. Mr. Metcalf is said to be the oldest Mason in the United States, having joined the Order some sixty-five years ago. He was carried in his chair to the Masonic Hall, to a festival the other day, and enjoyed the occasion in the highest degree. Of course he was the observed of all observers.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: Abraham James, Esq., spiritualist, whitebaiter, prestidigitator, who resides at the Chicago artesian well, and an oil well at Pleasantville, Pa., sends us a circular in which he offers one sixteenth interests in all wells for sale at $500. Well, we only say to Mr. James that his terms are very reasonable. We have paid greater sums for similar interests, and obtained just as little oil as he knows how to put. His scheme is a good one. He should persevere in it.

On Wednesday afternoon last, a freight car with staves and the caboose of Conductor Richards' train on the Oil Creek Railroad, run off the track near the summit. The car and the caboose rolled down an embankment about 10 feet high and turned over. A passenger and conductor on the train rushed to the place, and they were both slightly injured. The accident was caused by the breaking of a truck under the car loaded with staves.

The stockholders in the various railroads in the oil regions met in Philadelphia, February 25, and confirmed the contracts of four respective boards for consolidation. The lines are merged in the Oil Creek railroad, the Franklin railroad, and the Farmers railroad, and all under the title of Oil Creek and Allegheny River railroad.

Elmer Davenport, a son of Mr. George Davenport, of Conneautville, was drowned last Saturday in Conneaut creek. It is supposed that while trying to climb up a steep bank he fell backward, his head striking in a hole in the ice. He was between three and four years old.

Cory is to have a cheese factory. The projectors of the enterprise are Lawrence Washington, Isaac and Major Colgrove, and J. H. Tillotson. It will be located just outside the south-eastern boundary line of the city, and begin operations with the milk of from 150 to 200 cows.

The shipments of oil from Titusville Thursday reached over two thousand barrels. Most of this oil was shipped from Miller to Titusville in Empire Line cars, where the cars are filled to their destination.

The soldiers of 1812 in this State, lost sixteen of their number in 1867. Five-sixths of the survivors are over seventy-five, many over eighty, and very few below seventy.

The Tomlinson well on Bull Run producing twelve barrels per day, was purchased a day or two since by Mr. W. C. Chapin, of the Coldwell farm.

The Post Office at Shamburg is to be removed to the Talman Farm, between Shamburg and Atkinson, for the better accommodation of residents.

The Hibbard well near Reno was started up last week and is now producing nearly three hundred barrels per day.

The Corry Machine Company has commenced operations, and now employs about forty hands.

The territory between Shamburg and Pleasantville is being tested for oil.

A Republican club was organized at Conneautville on the 20th inst.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Impeachment!

The Rules of Procedure.

Articles to be Reported To-day.

Writ Served on Secretary Stanton.

Reconstruction in Supreme Court.

Entertainment by the President.

The Quo Warranto Writ.

Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1868.

IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

The House Committee of seven was in session all morning, but will not report articles of impeachment until to-morrow.

WRIT SERVED ON SECRETARY STANTON.

The United States Marshal for this District called at the War Department this morning and formally handed Secretary Stanton a writ notifying him of the suit entered against him by General Thomas.

Text of the law relative to the summons served upon Mr. Stanton, he is allowed twenty days to respond before the next term of the District Court. The case, therefore, cannot come up until April.

THOMAS HAS A COMMISSION.

Gen. Thomas was at the War Department during the forenoon, but has not had any interview with Secretary Stanton. It is not probable he will make any further demand for the office. General Thomas, it is understood, has executed, in form, a commission, signed by the President, appointing him Secretary of War *ad interim*.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE IMPEACHMENT COURT.

In the Senate to-day, Howard, from the Select Committee, submitted the following rules of procedure and practice in the Senate when sitting as a High Court of Impeachment:

First—That the Senate shall receive notice from the House of Representatives that managers are appointed on their part to conduct an impeachment against [illegible] and directed to carry articles of impeachment to the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate shall immediately inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is now ready to receive the managers for the purpose of exhibiting such articles of impeachment, agreeably to such notice.

Second—When the managers of an impeachment shall have produced at the bar of the Senate, and shall signify that they are ready to exhibit articles of impeachment against any person, the presiding officer of the Senate shall direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to make the proclamation, and who shall, after making the proclamation, repeat the following words, viz: "All persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the inquest of the nation is exhibiting to the Senate of the United States articles of impeachment against [illegible]" whereupon the articles shall be exhibited, and the proclamation made.

Third—The managers of the Senate will take proper order on the subject of impeachment, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives.

Third—Upon such articles being presented to the Senate, the Senate shall, one o'clock afternoon of the day Sunday excepted, following such presentation, or sooner, if so ordered by the Senate, proceed with the organization of the Court for the trial of impeachment for proceeding thereon. A quorum of the Senate shall constitute a quorum of the Court, and shall be in session from day to day, Sundays excepted, after the trial shall commence, unless otherwise ordered by the Court, until final judgment be rendered, and so much longer as may in its judgment be needful for the proper trial of the cause. Whenever it shall appear to the presiding officer of the Court that a proclamation to be made and the business of the Court shall proceed. The adjournment of the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, shall operate only as a adjournment of the Senate, but on such adjournment of Court the Senate shall resume the consideration of legislative and executive business.

Thirteenth—The Secretary of the Senate shall record the proceedings in cases of impeachment as in the case of legislative proceedings, and the same shall be reported in the same manner as legislative proceedings of the Senate.

Fourteenth—Counsel for parties shall be permitted to appear and be party upon an impeachment.

Fifteenth—All motions made by the parties or their counsel shall be addressed to the presiding officer, and if so shall require it they shall be committed to writing and read at the Secretary's table.

Sixteenth—Witnesses shall be examined by one person on behalf of the party producing them, and then cross-examined by one person on the other side.

Seventeenth—Every person shall, as a witness he shall be sworn and give his testimony standing in his place.

Eighteenth—If a Senator wishes a question to be put to a witness, or to offer a motion or suggestion to the Court, or to adjourn, it shall be reduced to writing and put by the presiding officer.

Nineteenth—At all times while the Senate is sitting upon the trial of an impeachment the doors of the Senate shall be kept open, unless the Court shall direct the doors be closed while deliberating upon decisions.

Twentieth—All preliminary or interlocutory questions shall be argued by one person only on each side, and for not exceeding one hour on each side, unless a longer time be allowed by the Court.

Twenty-first—The final argument on the merits may be made by two persons on each side, and the argument shall be closed by counsel on the part of the House of Representatives.

Twenty-second—If the impeachment shall not be sustained by a vote of two-thirds of the members of said High Court present and voting, a judgment of acquittal shall be entered; but if the person accused in such articles of impeachment shall be convicted, the Sergeant-at-Arms to make the proclamation, and who shall, after making the proclamation, repeat the following words, viz: "All persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the inquest of the nation is exhibiting to the Senate of the United States articles of impeachment against [illegible]" whereupon the articles shall be exhibited, and the proclamation made.

Twenty-third—All orders and decisions shall be made and had by yeas and nays, which shall be entered on the Journal, and without debate, except when the doors shall be closed for deliberation, and then each Senator may speak once, and not more than ten minutes on an interlocutory question, and not more than fifteen minutes on the final question. Not more than ten minutes on final question. Not more than ten minutes on any question mentioned in rule seven may be decided by a smaller vote unless the yeas and nays be demanded by one-fifth of the Senators present.

Rule twenty-fourth gives the form of swearing of witnesses, the same as in Courts, form of subpœnas, form of direction for service, &c. Shall commence, unless otherwise ordered by the Court, until final judgment be rendered, and so much longer as may in its judgment be needful for the proper trial of the cause. Whenever it shall appear to the presiding officer of the Court that a proclamation to be made and the business of the Court shall proceed. The adjournment of the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, shall operate only as a adjournment of the Senate, but on such adjournment of Court the Senate shall resume the consideration of legislative and executive business.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1868.

"THE LAW is binding on me, Constitution or not, until set aside by the proper tribunal." In that brief sentence, one month ago, General GRANT embodied the true theory of the Federal Constitution, and the fundamental duty of patriotism. It was the great truth which invigorated and sustained the Union arms from Fort Sumter to Appomatox, and which, as we thought, was sufficiently and forever vindicated in the closing victories of '65. Submission to the constituted authority, acquiescence in all legally enacted laws, the right and the correlative duty of appeal to the only constitutional arbitrament of the judiciary,—these plain, primary obligations of each good citizen were never more clearly conceived, or expressed with more plain and direct simplicity, than in those words of Gen. Grant. Had the South accepted that truth in 1861, there would have been no secession, no rebellion, no war, and no necessity for reconstruction. Had the South, last year, attempted either by traitors in and out of office, or by the terrible power for mischief which it has again been able to wield through ANDREW JOHNSON—President by virtue of an assassination—consented to receive this simple truth as its political guide, the ten States would ere this have regained all their practical relations, reconstruction would have been complete in restoration and the union of thirty-seven States, once more bound together upon the broad and lasting basis of Liberty, Justice and the Constitution as it is, would have entered upon the year 1868 standing before the world the freest, the most prosperous, the most powerful and the most enduring republic of all time.

And, now, let us show that we, the loyal citizens of the Union, accept and recognize in this simple truth the pledge of our own obedience to the written law, the plainest and most imperative duty of the hour. Disregard that truth, emulate the bad example of that bad man whom the people are about to hurl down from the high place he has abused, and the days of the Republic are numbered. Accept it, act upon it, each and every citizen who loves his country, and this crisis, which now seems so full of peril, will be stripped of all its terrors, the laws will have universal obedience, and the country will soon emerge from all peril and with an unclouded future. *In hoc signo vincemus!*

THE SPIRIT of the press, of both parties, touching the present matter of impeachment, is fairly under the judgment of our readers this morning, in the extracts which we have collated from leading journals. The Republican papers coincide, as may be seen, with remarkable unanimity, in the opinions which the GAZETTE has already expressed. On the other hand, it is maintained by Democratic journals, as by Messrs. Woodward, Eldridge, Brooks and other Democratic representatives in debate, 1st, that the President possesses the right to judge of the constitutionality of any law, executing it, or disobeying it accordingly; 2d, that an adverse judgment upon the validity of the Tenure-of-office Law, if rendered at any time prior to the final action of the Court of Impeachment, would have the effect to acquit the recusant Executive of all legal guilt or official delinquency. The true issue, we scarcely need repeat, is upon the first of these points: the second is entirely immaterial, since no judicial decision—were it probable or possible that such might be rendered—can, now or hereafter, any more than in the past, clothe the President with the solely judicial prerogative, viz: of pronouncing upon the constitutionality of laws, by justifying him in the extra constitutional function which he has risked so much in assuming. The finding of his judges upon the first point, covering as it does not only the latest offense, but also his two years of both open and secret opposition to the congressional policy of loyal reconstruction in the rebel States, will have an ample effect for all the purposes of loyalty, and to meet all requirements for the public weal.

THE HOUSE Impeachment Committee have not yet completed their preparation of the articles which they were instructed to draw up, but probably may be prepared to report to-day. The number and tenor of the Articles which they may present are, of course, entirely unknown, and rumors purporting to give the substance of this report in advance, are merely sensational and entitled to no credit. One of these rumors, which has more of probability than the rest, is to the effect that the Committee will confine their charges and specifications to the acts of Mr. JOHNSON in attempting to gain possession of the War Office, and disregarding the law to the contrary. This, if correct, takes the offender upon his own ground, and puts him at once upon his defense in the alleged invalidity of the law. When he undertakes to establish that defense simply by force of the argument of counsel, and unsustained by competent and timely judicial decisions, he may begin to realize his exact position. The Court of Impeachment takes cognizance only of facts, of enacted laws and of their established judicial interpretations. And any defense outside of these will be of no avail.

THE primary meetings to be held throughout the county to-morrow, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican Convention, which will assemble on Monday next, should be attended by every member of the party. The important business to be transacted by the Convention on Monday demands that none other than able, fit and intelligent delegates be sent there to represent the voters of the various districts, and we trust not a single Republican will remain away from the primary election.

Aside from the selection of delegates the voters are requested to give expression to their sentiments regarding the proposed change in the manner of making nominations in Allegheny county. Elsewhere we publish the call of the Union Executive Committee for the Convention, which designates the hours for the primary elections to take place in the different wards, boroughs and townships.

THE House having concurred in the Senate amendments to the supplementary reconstruction bill, this has gone to the President for his action, and Mr. JOHNSON will signalize the possibly last hours of his administration by another veto, of which it need only be said in advance that his well known role will be sustained to the last. The main feature of the new bill is that which substitutes a simple majority of the votes cast for the present requirement of a majority of the registration, in the acceptance or rejection by any Southern State of its new Constitution.

ON the day of Mr. STANTON'S reinstatement in the War office by the Senate, he prepared a letter of resignation, intending, after three or four days of quiet possession of the office, to forward this letter to the President. That it was not so sent was solely in consequence of the actively hostile attitude which the President instantly assumed, and which in effect forbade the Secretary to make any personal concess ons whatever.

THE FREE RAILROAD BILL has gone to a Committee of Conference from the two Houses to settle the disagreements. The Committee will hold its first session n Tuesday next.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXXIII.---NO. 9. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1868. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

THE DUE COURSE OF LAW.

The Grea Republic has lived for eighty years. From its feeble beginnings, it has grown, year after year, with a steady progress in population, in territory, in wealth, and in all the material elements of sovereign greatness, until our generation finds it ranking as high as the highest among the first-rate powers of Christendom. The inherent elements of its strength, its constitutional, vital forces, have sustained it triumphantly through several foreign wars and have brought it safely out of an intestine rebellion, the last and severest trial of all, with that vital force unimpaired, with its physical vigor renewed and increased, and with a final and absolute redemption from the one vicious and formidable weakness of its birth. To-day our Republic stands, before the world, more than ever able to defy foreign aggressions and to maintain not only its political independence, but all the rights and the responsibilities of a sovereign State.

All this we owe to the wisdom of our fathers, to the simplicity and purity of the popular institutions which they founded, to the efficient and skilfully practical workings of the social and municipal regulations which they established, to the patriotism and intelligence which has ever taught our citizens to respect the law, and to abide by the constituted authorities, and, more than all, let us say with reverent gratitude, to the Divine blessing which, through all seeming prosperity or adversity, has guided our nation to its deliverance from the thraldom of error and injustice, and blotted out forever the last trace of human slavery.

And now, at last, for the first time in our history as a people, we are about to avail ourselves of that far reaching wisdom of the fathers which provided for the nation the way to reach and punish a delinquent Chief Magistrate, whose trial for offences against the public weal is to be commenced and prosecuted to its end after the forms and in the mode which they prescribed. The Republic has lived for nearly a century in the trust that the constitutional provisions for an impeachment of its highest officer might, for all time, continue the mere shadow of a possibility, never to be enforced as an immediate relief from an imminent public danger. The representatives of the people find that the President is guilty of high misdemeanors and, taking recourse to the fundamental law so long since provided in that behalf, have impeached him. The law is clear. He has boldly and flagrantly offended it. The penalties prescribed by the law itself for any disregard of its terms, are equally clear and positive, so that no convicted offender need hope to escape them. The Constitution expressly provides the tribunal before which he shall be tried. The mode of inquest into all criminal allegations, the manner of their formal embodiment as charges, the presentation of these to the Court of Impeachment, and the regular course of proceedings upon the final hearing, are also adequately and minutely prescribed. To this constitutional tribunal the people have now ordered that the offender shall be remitted for a constitutional trial, under all the constitutional forms. It will be the province of that tribunal, under due advisement, to decide upon the truth of the charges or the sufficiency of the defense.

It will not be within the province of that tribunal to decide upon the merits of his plea of the inherent unconstitutionality of any law, unless that plea be supported by the decision of some competent judicial authority rendered prior to the alleged offence. Nor if, before the Court of Impeachment shall come to a final judgment, this question of the inherent validity of any law which he has defied, should be decided adversely by any court of competent authority, and in accordance with the avowed opinions of the offender then under trial, would that fact render his offence any the less flagrant, or avail him in mitigation of his sentence, if found guilty. For, though seemingly but technical, his offence would, upon conviction, still stand as fatal, the crime of *laesa majestatis*, the highest possible offense against the public safety, and the sentence of his judges must make it known to all citizens, the highest and the lowest, that no one man, be he President, no body of men, though it have a political or municipal organization, shall hereafter dare to usurp the sole province of the Judiciary by assuming to pronounce upon these high constitutional questions which belong only to the Judicial prerogative.

The judgment of the Court of Impeachment will discharge the President of proved innocent, but if he be found guilty will convict him as a violator of the Constitution and the Law, and will inflict a sentence commensurate with his crime. Not even ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, shall with impunity arrogate to himself the interpretation of those laws which it is his first duty as a citizen to obey, and which he is sworn and charged as President to execute.

ANDREW JOHNSON already proposes in some sort, either at his own instance by proceedings under a *quo warranto*, or at the instance of the people acting through an application in behalf of their representatives, to refer the constitutional question to the Court and to take its opinion thereupon. He is too late. He has, in his own mad folly, been blind to his own opportunities. The golden moment for him has gone by, and forever. His hour was when the Senate lawfully restored the War Secretary to his office. Had the President then, acquiescing presently in its action, proceeded, for his own ultimate relief from his fancied grievance, to cause the proper case to be made and submitted for judicial cognizance, he would have been acting wisely, patriotically and with the hearty consent of the people of all parties. But, if he saw this, he failed to improve the opportunity. He turned his back upon the lawful remedy, and flung himself defiantly against the strength of the people. And now no breadth or length of *ex post facto* judicial interpretation declaring the invalidity of the law which he has defied can excuse this man's arbitrary assumption of power, or lessen the magnitude of his offense. For him, all the more that he is the Chief Executive, and for all of us who would be loyal citizens, the letter of the law as enacted shall ever, "constitution or not, be held binding until set aside by the proper tribunal."

We repeat that the case is a simple one. The laws and the Constitution deal abundantly with it. To the lawful tribunal, it is to be remitted by the people, and the people, from the least to the highest, from President to ploughman, of all sections and of all parties, *must* and *will* abide by the result. In that obedience will be Law, Order, Patriotism and Peace. In resistance would be Rebellion, to be swiftly and sternly crushed.

Furthermore, it is now too late to let this grave matter pass off by making a case for judicial interpretation. We repeat that no amount of such interpretation, be it which way it might, can lessen the offense of him who has dared beforehand to usurp in his own person those judicial functions, to disregard his oath as the Executive, and of his own revolutionary and despotic will, to declare what laws he will or will not obey. If the President, who is bound to obey like the humblest of us, and who is sworn to execute as the highest of us, the embodiment of our power, may do this with impunity, much more might any private citizen refuse a simple obedience to such laws as he may find distasteful to his opinions or unfriendly to his personal interests. The representatives of the people have determined to uphold the power which the people have committed to the legislative branch of the government. They will, further, not flinch from their not less high and solemn *duty to protect and vindicate the Supreme Judiciary* of the nation from such dangerous and revolutionary encroachments by the Executive upon its constitutional prerogatives. *Of the three great divisions of our Government, two stand to-day equally assailed by the third. The defense of both has been wisely entrusted by the people to one of them*, with ample powers in law and in fact. And so because this offender is our Chief Magistrate, our sworn Executive, we shall make of his high offence and its just punishment a perpetual example, that hereafter, for all time, it may be known that no citizen stands so high that the law cannot reach him, or so low that the law will not protect him.

In the interest of peace, of business prosperity, of that repose for every element of the public welfare which the people need and must have, we urge upon the National Legislature the speediest performance of its duties. And if impeachment results in conviction, we shall find that our representatives have grappled with and finally overthrown that man who, as we believe, is and has been, for every hour of his Chief Magistracy, the head and front and life of a deep-laid and continuous plot against the Union and its laws. Let them vindicate at once the law which he defies and the Constitution which he has trampled upon, by submitting him to all their obligations, and, if guilty, to every tittle of their penalties!

MR. JOHNSON'S PRESENT STATUS.

We concur fully in the opinion expressed by Republican journals that it would be inexpedient and unwise to raise a question now as to the legal right of the President to continue in the discharge of his Executive functions during the pendency of the proceedings for his impeachment. That such a question exists was manifest in the introduction to Congress, some weeks since, of a bill which proposed to suspend, by explicit enactment, the incumbent of any high civil office while under such trial. That bill sleeps quietly in a Committee room, and whatever of expediency or propriety its enactment heretofore might have had, its passage at this juncture is, for obvious reasons, not wisely to be thought of.

On all previous occasions of impeachment before the Senate, cases some six or seven in number, it is known that in each instance the alleged offender has, in point of fact, abstained from the exercise of his official functions while the proceedings were pending.

In but one of those cases, that of BLOUNT, Senator from Tennessee, impeached in 1797 for complicity in a treasonable intrigue with Great Britain, was the question raised of suspension from office pending trial. In that case the House demanded the sequestration of the offender from his seat in the Senate and the demand was granted by the Senate in its vote of the same day, ordering Mr. BLOUNT into the custody of its Messenger, from which he was only released upon filing adequate securities for his appearance at trial. And, on the next day, the Senate expelled him absolutely from his seat, as "having been guilty of a high misdemeanor, entirely inconsistent with his public trust and duty as a Senator." It is to be observed that this expulsion was prior to the sitting of the Court of Impeachment upon his case. No one would deny that the Senate, constituting the entire body of the Impeachment tribunal in the case of arraignment of any civil officer below the grade of the Chief Magistrate, has ample authority, under the precedent, to take steps for securing the attendance of the accused by the usual method of ordering him into custody. It is equally evident that the Senate, as a Senate, had the naked right to prejudge the case of Mr. BLOUNT, as a Senator, by summarily declaring his guilt to be established and expelling him from its body. Why the same Senate should subsequently proceed, as it did, with what had then become a mere formality —the re-hearing of the case as an Impeachment tribunal with a finding of guilty—has not been very satisfactorily explained.

The President of the United States is now to be on trial. For his case, and for such case alone, the Constitution adds the Chief Justice to the body of his triers, and to preside over the inquest. And it may be safe to deny that any less authority than that of the fully and legally constituted tribunal to which the charges against Mr. JOHNSON are finally to be remitted, could legally take other order, in the way of preliminary process, than the "summons" which is already expressly required. The impolicy, not to use stronger language, of raising any question as to the President's official status, pending the trial, is quite apparent and the technical difficulties and embarrassments which would attend its decision. That it is unnecessary, is very generally admitted by intelligent and loyal citizens.

The pending proceedings will be conducted to a speedy conclusion, and in the meantime the accused is powerless for any open and forcible resistance to the constitutional authority of the Court of Impeachment, while the simple pendency of the trial itself disarms him of all the moral power and of most of the official influence which he has until now so grossly and recklessly abused. It is useless to hope that this man will follow the example of his predecessors under arraignment before the highest court known to our laws by forbearing the intermediate exercise of any of his official functions. It must be admitted that his past record, in the way of both personal and official delicacy and dignity, gives no encouragement for that hope. Let him stand, the shadow of a Chief Magistrate, until the finding of the Court shall close this painful scene in our national history!

A NATIONAL CONVENTION of refiners and dealers in petroleum has been called to meet at Pittsburgh on the 4th day of March next. The call emanates from the Petroleum Association of this city, and is at the instance of the trade generally in all parts of the country. Questions of much importance to the interests of refiners and dealers in oil will be considered by the Convention, and it is hoped and expected that the entire trade, which has now become so vast in its resources and commercial influence, will be fully and ably represented in its deliberations.

THE London *Standard* having, besides a lingering fancy for rebel loans, a decided grudge, based on Alabama and Fenian questions, against America, thus bids farewell to Mr. C. F. Adams, a man who would command respect and praise even from a mortal enemy:

"In Mr. Adams is going back to America, he takes our good wishes with him. Amidst the crowd of empty talkers, emptier thinkers, would-be statesmen, and half-bred politicians, who seem now to be having it all their own way in the North and South, Mr. Adams will stand pre-eminent *facile princeps*, by virtue not only of his birth and superior culture, but by his advantage in all the qualities which make men ghtfully rulers over their fellows."

DEATH OF GEN. WILLIAM ROBINSON, JR.

The veteran has fallen. Full of years, of services and of honors, he yesterday fell asleep with his fathers, at his residence in Allegheny.

Born upon the spot where he died, December 17th, 1785, he was the first male of Anglo Saxon parentage who had his nativity west of the Ohio river. That vast development of population, of wealth, and of manifold improvement, which now exists between the Allegheny range and the Pacific coast, was all wrought out substantially in his lifetime, and under his eyes. It is not an exaggeration to affirm that so wonderful a spectacular enchantment was never before, in all the cycles of civilization, presented to the contemplation of a mortal.

The companions of his early years were the children of white men of the border and of the Indians. Several times his father and the family were driven from the log hut in which they abode, and which occupied the site of the present stately mansion, into Fort Du Quesne, which stands an historical monument, degraded from national use to occupancy by an humble household. Of course, his opportunities for education were limited. He learned more from nature than from art. Endowed with a vigorous physical constitution, with a vigorous and analytical understanding, he grew early in manhood into conspicuity and usefulness. Prominent in private and public enterprises, he was identified not only with the growth and expansion of his native city, of which he was the first Mayor, but became influential in broader fields of enterprise, as the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, which received most important benefits from his experience and judgment.

He was not only a clear-headed business man and general thinker, but at one period was warmly enlisted in public concerns. Intelligent in such matters much beyond the ordinary run of business persons, he acquired facility in composition and became a pungent and lucid newspaper writer. Nor did the fire of his mind or his force and exactness of expression abate with the accumulated infirmities of old age. During the present month he called upon us with an article, written with all the trenchance which characterised his mature manhood, and desired its publication. It was upon a matter of municipal consequence. In the course of the conversation that ensued, he remarked that the first article he wrote for the GAZETTE was published in 1805. We may add, his last article for these columns appeared in February, 1868. The wide span of sixty-three years separated his first literary effort from his last.

He is gone. One of the old landmarks is removed. A link that connected the present with the past, has been broken and cannot be replaced. He has made his march with the great procession that went before him. He cannot be lamented as one who falls in mid-career, with all his usefulness cut short. A life protracted beyond the common lot, filled with activities, crowned with abundant compensations, and lengthened out into serene and honored old age, has closed peacefully as the sun descends to rest in the bosom of the western ocean.

WESTERN REPUBLICANS ON CURRENCY AND TAXATION.

The Republicans of Indiana, in their late Convention last week, resolved with entire unanimity, that all property should bear a just proportion of the burden of taxation; that the public debt should be honestly met, and that all bonds should be paid in legal-tenders, or greenbacks, except when an express contract has provided otherwise, and with due regard to the proper volume of the currency. They also resolved against contraction, and for the supply of the deficiency of legal-tender currency to the extent required by the business wants of the country.

The Republicans of Ohio will hold their State Convention on the 4th of March, when the same questions will come up for consideration, and, it is not unlikely, will be met by similar resolutions. At the primary meetings for appointment of delegates in many of the Ohio counties, as well as in the editorials of not a few of the local Republican journals, special attention has been already given to the subject. In Logan county, for example, the resolutions, drawn up by Attorney General WEST, deprecate every form of repudiation, favor the substitution for the present public obligations of "another class of securities which shall be subject to their equal proportion of the public burden," and advocating a supply of currency adequate to the wants of the country, which, "to the extent consistent with its express stipulations, should be made receivable as coin, alike on account of private dues and public obligations."

While the expression of opinion has in nearly all cases been equally favorable to the position taken in Indiana, we notice among a few of our Ohio exchanges a decidedly spirited opposition to what is denounced as an endorsement of the Pendletonian theory. But the advocates of no contraction, of equalized taxation and of the redemption of the Five-Twenties in legal-tenders, under proper regulations as required by the interests of business, will be materially strengthened by the success of Gen. Beatty, whose large majority in the late special election in the VIIIth Congressional District is admitted to have been in part, if not wholly, due to his similar position on these questions.

These indications show the strong probability that the Ohio Republicans will join their Indiana brethren on these questions. In both of those States these questions have been made for obvious reasons leading topics for popular discussion of late, and it is our own duty as journalists to note the position to which our friends in those States are evidently tending.

MR. SHERMAN yesterday reported from the Finance Committee of the Senate an amended bill providing for the funding of the national debt. In view of the tide of public opinion setting in against the discharge of the obligations of the Government in gold, Mr. SHERMAN'S plan of redemption will prove popular and find favor with many Democrats and Republicans. He claims that the public faith would not be weakened, inasmuch as every dollar of debt will be paid with interest, in that sort of money which is acknowledged by all classes as the currency of the country. He believes something must be done to lighten the burdens left by the war to weigh down industrial interests, and, while his bill does not contemplate injustice to the bondholder so much as justice to the people, he urges that it should be favorably acted upon by Congress. He takes the ground that the obligations entered into in the name of the Government by its officials, while Congress was not in session, are not binding—the Government not being responsible for the representation of its agents—and that to redeem five-twenties in any currency but that in which they were bought, would prove fatal to every commercial and financial interest, depreciating public securities and pressing with tenfold inconvenience the mass of the people.

A CASE IN POINT—RIGHTS OF NEGRO SOLDIERS.

An impregnable ground upon which it is claimed that negroes in the South should have the right of suffrage, is that they stood loyal to the flag of the free against their traitorous masters in the late rebellion, and for this reason should have power to preserve what they helped to defend. They are now constitutionally free, but their freedom will be but a mockery if not allowed to protect it by the ballot.

The following *Virginia statute* of October, 1783, found in Henning's Statutes at Large, Vol. xi, page 308, needs no comment. Intelligent readers can fit it to more than one of the events of the last seven years.

"WHEREAS, It hath been represented to the present General Assembly that during the course of the war (of the Revolution) many persons in this State had caused their slaves to enlist in certain regiments, or corps, raised within the same, having tendered such slaves to the officers appointed to recruit forces within the State as substitutes for free persons, whose lot or duty it was to serve in such regiments or corps, at the same time representing to such recruiting officers that the slaves so enlisted by their direction and concurrence, were free; and it further appearing to this Assembly that, on the expiration of the term of enlistment of such slaves, their former owners have attempted again to force them to return to a state of servitude, contrary to the principles of justice and to their own solemn promise. And whereas, it appears just and reasonable that the persons entitled as aforesaid, who have faithfully served agreeable to the terms of their enlistment, and have thereby, of course, contributed towards the establishment of American Liberty and Independence, should enjoy the blessings of freedom as a reward for their toils and labors,

"*Be it therefore enacted*, That such and every slave who served as aforesaid, shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be fully and completely emancipated, and shall be held and deemed free: and the Attorney General of the Commonwealth is hereby required to sue in *forma pauperis* for the freedom of every such person, and if found entitled to freedom a jury shall be empannelled to assess his damages.

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM.

An effort will be made in the approaching Republican Convention to change the present delegate system of nominating State and County officers, and to adopt what is known as the "Crawford County System"—that is, to nominate by the popular vote cast at primary meetings throughout the county.

In a sparsely populated county that system may do very well, but in our county, with its two cities and numerous boroughs, densely populated, it is easy to foresee the result of adopting it. We have had just cause to complain of the action of our delegates, but faulty as they may prove, the proposed change will be worse.

How easy would it be for an unprincipled candidate to secure control of a few wards and boroughs, and with the large number of votes that could be polled, *at such an election*, out run any opposing candidate?

At present the rural districts find it difficult to make themselves felt in convention, and if this popular vote system be adopted they may as well make up their well to all future nominations. All they need do will be "go it blind" for the nominee, or bolt the party nominations and join with some other organization. Any change will be for the worse, and we cannot afford to "swop horses" at this time. X.

EDITORS GAZETTE: As there is a proposition before the people of Allegheny county to change the mode of making nominations for the Republican party, and as there is not a doubt in my mind but there will be some change made by the next Convention, as the people are heartily disgusted with the present delegate system, after viewing the "Crawford County System," as you published on Saturday, the 22d instant, I think it would be well for each district to be entitled to two members of Assembly and one County Commissioner.

As we only elect one County Commissioner each year, let the Committee in its call for the election designate which district is entitled to the nominee. Under this arrangement let the voters of each district elect by popular vote their own candidates for those offices, and all other officers for nomination to be voted for by all of the voters of the county. Whichever of the districts is entitled to the County Commissioner, let them nominate him, by popular vote, none others voting, but the voters of that district. Under this arrangement, I think, all will be fairly represented according to the number of voters, and will give satisfaction to all, and certainly will be a great improvement over the present system.

A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Method of Impeachment.

In the United States, the impeachment of the President is without precedent. Only once, in 1843, an attempt was made against President Tyler, but it failed. There have, however, been several cases of the impeachment of other civil officers. In 1797, William Blount, a Senator from Tennessee, was impeached for having intrigued to transfer New Orleans to Great Britain; in 1806, John Pickering, Justice of the District Court of the District of New Hampshire, was impeached on four charges, one of which alleged that he was a man of loose morals and intemperate habits; in 1805, the impeachment of Samuel Chase, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was the cause of great excitement; in 1830, James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court for the District of Missouri, was impeached of high misdemeanors. The latest cases are those of Judge Watrous of Texas, who was impeached in 1857, and of Judge West H. Humphreys of Tennessee, who in 1862 was impeached for complicity in the Rebellion. In these cases constitute precedents for the impeachment of the President, which will be conducted in a similar manner, except that at the trial of the President the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States must preside. The main points in the procedure against the President will, therefore, be as follows:

A committee appointed by the House will appear before the bar of the Senate and officially announce the resolution of impeachment. The President of the Senate will appoint a Select Committee to bear the report of the Committee of the House. A report will then be made by the Senate Committee to the Senate. The Senate will take action, and its action will be officially communicated to the House. The Speaker will appoint a Board of Managers to conduct the Impeachment; they will carry to the Senate the articles of impeachment. The action of the House will be read to the Senate, which then appoints the time when it will "resolve itself into a Court of Impeachment." Each Senator takes the oath that he will do impartial justice. The Board of Managers of the House being introduced to the bar of the Court, formally present the articles of impeachment. A summons is issued to the party accused to answer the articles of impeachment, fixing the day returnable, which is served at least ten days before the return thereof. The day of the trial having arrived, the House, resolving itself into Committee of the Whole, proceeds in a body to the Senate Chamber, and is admitted. The return is read by the Secretary of the Senate. Arrangements are then made for the summoning of witnesses. The trial being completed, each article is read by the Secretary, and the roll called, when each Senator answers "Guilty" or "Not Guilty," two-thirds being required to declare the accused guilty. The decision is given, and communicated to the accused. If found guilty, the President will from that moment be deprived of his office.

The trial of President Johnson will rank in history as one of the most celebrated state trials of all times. Rarely has the world watched the proceedings of a legislative body with so intense an interest as it will watch the action of Congress in this impeachment case, and the decision of the Senate, whatever it may be, will make a

KISSES.

Cupid, if storying legends tell aright,
Once fram'd a rich Elixir of Delight.
A chalice o'er-love-kindled flames he fixed,
And in it nectar and ambrosia mixed:
With these the magic dews which evening brings,
Brushed from the Italian star by faery wings:
Each tender pledge of sacred faith he joined,
Each gentle pleasure of th' unspotted mind—
Day-dreams, whose tints with sportive blandishment glow,
And Hope, the bimeloss parasite of Woe.
The eyes of Chemist heard the process rise,
The steady chalice bubbled up in sighs,
Sweet sounds transpir'd, as when the enamor'd dove
Pours the soft murmuring of responsive love.
The finished work might Envy vainly blame,
And "Kisses" was the precious compound's name.
With half, the God his Cyprian mother blest,
And breath'd on Sara's lovelier lips the rest.
S. T. C.

FROM THE SOUTH.

—Pneumonia and scarlet fever are troubling Missouri.

—Kentucky papers are troubled about the dullness of the mule trade.

—The Richmond *Enquirer* delights in calling Hunnicutt "a collapsed demagogue."

—Bishop Carroll, of Covington, Ky., is so ill that but little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

—The Georgia Convention has left the question of eligibility of negroes to office to the State Legislature.

—Bishop Martin is hard at work raising funds to proceed with the building of the cathedral at Natchitoches, La.

—Maj. Gen. McDowell McCook is the commander of the sub-district of Texas. His headquarters are at Brownsville.

—Mrs. James Prewitt, of Mercer, Ky., has run off with Mr. D. A. Davis. Mr. Prewitt is not going off to find either of them.

—Peas and potatoes are being planted in Georgia, a fact which must be especially pleasant to the lovers of those vegetables.

—Bears are very plenty in Texas. A party of hunters started out from Brenham and in two days killed six bears in Brazoria county.

—The St. Louis *Republican* says that the Rev. Jas. W. Kellogg, of Dearborn, eloped last week with the wife of William Mooreheuse of the same place.

—Last summer the Missouri river at Glasgow measured 1,478 feet across. A few days since, at the same place, it measured but 890 feet. Water fall was there.

—The wild ducks and geese are so numerous as to be a pest, in the lower portion of Jackson county, Missouri. Whole fields of corn have been destroyed by them.

—There was a meeting in YAZOO City, on the 7th inst., to devise means to successfully resist the payment of taxes. Whether they will succeed in their devises remains to be seen.

—The widow of John C. Calhoun was forced recently to sell his library at auction, and it brought only $250; whole shelves of books were knocked off at five to six dollars per shelf.

—The North Carolina Convention recently adjourned, on motion of Mr. Hood, a presbyterian minister, until the circus had passed the capitol; after which their duties were resumed.

—The people of Lexington and Paris, in the State of Kentucky, had an exciting match for the championship recently. One of the finest cock fights on record took place, and Paris was victorious.

—During the last month the heavy cotton transactions in Nashville have used so much money that currency is very scarce thereabouts. From $40,000 to $50,000 per day have been sent into the country to planters.

—A young man, who was waltzing at a ball in New Market, Tenn., a few days since, fell to the floor. His partner endeavored to raise him, and it was not until then that her screams acquainted the shocked merry-makers that he was a corpse.

—The stories of destitution in Alabama are heart rending, a Southern Exchange says that women of refinement, well bred and tenderly nurtured are begging for a little corn for themselves and children, and there is none for them.

—After reading the following in a St. Louis paper we concluded that the colored man referred to is dead: "A drunken negro stepped into the dock at Richmond, Va., Thursday night, and was fished out Friday in an expired condition."

—Farmers in the neighborhood of Memphis are beginning to appreciate the situation and are hard at work clearing the ground for plowing, having found out that only by the sweat of their own brows can bread in sufficient quantities be procured.

—A Mrs. Farley and her son attempted to cross the river at Kansas City on the evening of the 15th inst., but took the wrong track, and fell through a hole in the ice. Mrs. Farley was rescued alive, but the body of her little son has not yet been recovered.

—Rather an exciting scene took place on the 18th inst. in the Vicksburg *Herald* office. A gentleman came in with a tin cup full of Petro oil and undertook to show off its non-explosive qualities by touching a lighted match to it. Instantly the room was in a blaze and the occupants, covered with flames, rushed from it. By the efforts of outsiders they were extinguished, but the editor and one or two other gentlemen were very badly burned.

—In New Orleans a man was found on the 18th inst., cut in the breast and lying on the pavement. He said that a one legged man came out from behind a corner, called him a coal heaver and cut him. After repeating this statement several time he died. A man named Maddox was shortly afterwards arrested because he was washing a bloody knife, which he attempted to conceal when he saw the policeman. Maddox has but one leg, so that circumstances are not in his favor.

—The Lebanon, Ky., *Clarion* gravely announces that "a negro child, of the male persuasion, was born at Mr. Lloyd Adams', in that county, between four and five weeks ago, that has well developed breasts, and gives milk. All the means usually resorted to, for the purpose of checking the flow of milk in females, have been tried in this case without success, the milk continuing to accumulate. The case is a very curious one, and is attracting a good deal of attention from medical men. If this lacteal flow continues, what a fine wet nurse the boy will make after a while." This is a sort of rival to the woman turned man story.

Roman Remains Discovered in England.

Excavations on the site of the old White Hart Hotel in Bath, England, have revealed some interesting Roman remains, consisting of the basement of a large building and the continuation of the frieze of the great temple dedicated to Minerva, a portion of which is preserved in the museum of the Bath Literary and Scientific Institution. The temple stood on the eastern side of the great Fosse road, running through the city from north to south, and nearly midway between the Porta Decumana, North Gate, and the Porta Fluementana, South Gate, leading to the river. Its front was towards the west, and consisted of a portico supported by very large fluted columns of the Corinthian order, crowned with rich sculptured capitals. Behind this temple, towards the east, stood the Roman baths, the foundations of which were discovered in 1755, at the depth of twenty feet beneath the surface of the ground. The recent excavations have laid bare a kind of concrete pavement, leading to the inference that there had been a large area of parade-ground adjoining the temple. Other discoveries have been made in Bowon Forum extended end of the

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

—Thirty deaths per diem is the horrid record of the cholera in St. Domingo City.

—The new Record building in London is said to be the only absolutely fire-proof structure in England.

—The Merchants' and Commercial Banks of Montreal have amalgamated, and are hereafter to be known as the Merchants' Bank of Canada.

Dr. Carl Hugen, one of the most illustrious of German historians, is dead. At the time of his demise he was Professor of History at the University of Berne.

—The boiling down of meat for exportation has become a very important branch of Australian trade, and bids fair to become the most important before very long.

—The Suez Canal is to be finished in October, 1869. The total cost will be $77,000,000. Several steam navigation companies are already negotiating for landings at Port Said.

—In mercantile shipping Great Britain is at the head of the list, rating 7,000,000 tons. America follows with 5,000,000 tons. Germany is third and France comes up slowly a bad fourth.

—President Cabral and his Cabinet have fled from St. Domingo to Venezuela. What a blessing it would be if a certain other President and part of his Cabinet would follow President Cabral.

—On the 19th of February the Crown Princess of Prussia presented her people, that are to be, with a fine healthy Prince. The family of the Princess is already nearly as large as that of her august mother.

—London has at last to succumb to the pressure for street railways. Like every other American idea, this one has first been hooted at, then attributed to the inventive brain of some Englishman, and at last adopted.

—London is tired of having the huge droves of Dutch cattle parading the streets, and is about to have a foreign cattle market located besides the Thames, where they can be sold immediately on importation.

—A London tailor who has purchased the right of calling himself Court tailor to the Prince of Wales, has given notice that he will make clothes for no man who does not belong to a family of position or standing in the country.

—In America, champagne is cider. In England, champagne is gooseberry wine. At a late grand ball given by the Mayor of Liverpool, ninety-seven dozen of this delectable fluid disappeared down the throats of happy Englishmen.

—In 1867 the paupers of England and Wales, exclusive of lunatic poor, and vagrants, increased 36,885, and the English journals think that the present state of that country gives reasons for expecting a still further increase this year.

—Two young girls were recently brought before the Staffordshire assizes, who could neither read nor write, had never heard of either God or the Bible, and had never been at school or chapel. They were scullions on board of canal boats.

—Mr. Hodgkin, an English member of Parliament, has made a speech ridiculing the Pan Anglican Convention, and particularly the idea of inviting American Bishops to assist in it. The Honorable member is letting his spite and envy of things American carry him out of his depth.

—The new flag of the German Confederation is rather oblong in shape and has a white ground with a black cross which divides it into four equal parts. Three of these parts are white, the fourth being the upper left hand corner, is striped with red. The arms of the black cross do not unite in the centre, but enclose a round white medallion in the centre of which is the black eagle of Prussia.

—The mercantile marine of Italy is remarkably diminutive in comparison to that of other countries. In spite of a fine stretch of sea coast and good harbors, there is no perceptible advance in this particular. France, England and Austria are the largest consumers of her products, and do most of her carrying. Railways are now being rapidly completed, which will develop large tracts of country heretofore only accessible by tedious journeys from the sea coast. The Pope has refused to render the coin of the States of the Church similar to that of the surrounding kingdom, and much monetary confusion is the natural result. Italy is evidently not yet a land of very great progress.

A PRAYER.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

God! do not let my loved one die,
But rather wait until the time
That I am grown in purity
Enough to enter Thy pure clime.
Then take me, I will gladly go,
So that my love remain below!

O, let her stay! She is by birth
Where I must learn to be.
We need her more on our poor earth
Than Thou canst need in heaven with
She hath her wings already, I
Must burst this earth-shell ere I fly.
Then, God, take me! We shall be near,
More than ever, each to each;
For angels see with clearer eyes
My heavenly than my earthly speech;
And still, as I draw nigh o Thee,
Her soul and mine shall closer be.

A Picture of Life among the English Poor

The London *Review* tells this sad story: "A poor woman drowned herself in the Thames last week, as the coroner's jury found, 'while in a state of unsound mind through distress.' Her husband had for six months been unable to make more than six shillings a week, out of which he had to spend two in rent, 4s. 2d. for the loan of a barrow to carry on his trade of 'general dealer,' and to support a wife and four children with the remainder. The wife, who was suckling her youngest child all this time, did her best to contribute to their resources. She made slop shirts at a penny a shirt, and for the better sort of shirts she used to get 1½d., and even so made but 2s. But to earn even this pittance she had to find her own needles and thread. For weeks these poor creatures, who bore the highest character for industry and good conduct, would go without tasting meat; they lived on bread—and dripping, when they could get it. When the father had no work they lived on nothing; and the daughter says that her mother used often ten to say to her, 'Oh my, Polly, ain't it dreadful; we have got nothing again to eat to-day.' These poor people never applied to the work house. They thought of doing so, but refrained in the hope that the husband would get a job, and in the fear of separation. They had a decent funeral, and the husband said to his wife, that 'Perhaps there will be better luck another day.'"

—An important insurance case is on trial in the Circuit Court of St.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1868.

GEN. GRANT having found it to be his duty, after consideration of all the facts, to insist upon the execution of his first order to General Hancock, touching the New Orleans Councilmen whom the latter had displaced, his directions have been obeyed by Hancock, who, on Thursday, issued an order removing his own appointees and restoring the former Councilmen to their official positions. It will be remembered that Hancock met the original order of the General in-Chief with a vigorous protest, even declaring that he would rather resign his post than thus to retrace his steps. The superior judgment, wise discretion and tenacity of purpose by which General Grant has ever been marked, thus find another illustration. What course Gen. Hancock may regard as now due to his own personal feelings does not appear.

IN THE PRESIDENT, in a sudden access of patriotic zeal, has deemed the present to be a favorable time for precipitating upon the country a rugged issue with Great Britain upon the Alabama claims, as intimated by sensational despatches from Washington yesterday, his countrymen will undoubtedly give to his motives all the credit they may deserve. In the meantime, it is well enough to remember that neither abroad nor at home, in foreign diplomacy or domestic politics, will there be the slightest possibility of Mr. JOHNSON'S doing any harm, so long as he stands an impeached offender before the highest tribunal of his country. His own status must be determined in that regard before his high office can be reclothed with its proper moral influence and official dignity. Not until then, will he be accepted, abroad or at home, as adequately representing the honor and power of the nation.

A WARNING UNHEEDED.

When two years since, apprehensions became general that Mr. JOHNSON, owing his election as Vice President to the Republican party, but speedily promoted to the higher post by the assassination of his chief, was about to betray the friends of the Union, numerous appeals and exhortations were addressed to him, publicly and privately, by good men from nearly every section of the land. Their arguments and remonstrances were aimed to reach his conscience, as well as to sustain the waning sentiment of patriotism, which had once been strong enough to lift him above the atmosphere of party, but which, it was painfully evident, was already giving way to the corrupting influences of treasonable plotters against our scarcely yet re-established peace. One of these appeals, from a distinguished clergyman of Washington, has been republished by the Philadelphia *Press*. It bears the date of February 16, 1866, and, after forcibly presenting to Mr. JOHNSON many leading consideration in the interest of both Christian conviction and political duty, and eloquently urging him to be faithful to the sacred duties of the hour, closes with the following remarkable paragraph:

"Nay, more—and this is the presentiment which has haunted me now for days together, and which seems to be like the solemn warning of a melancholy fate—and it is in a fear which takes this shape, namely: that you will not be removed from your high office, as your predecessor was, by assassination, but you will be subjected to a fate far worse than death—the open and everlasting disgrace which will in some way or other, how I know not—but *will in some way*, arise in the inscrutable Providence of God. I seem to see the chasm already opening at your feet! Oh, while it is time, I pray you, honored sir, withdraw yourself from the abyss. Look up, look up alone to Heaven for help, and the Lord Jehovah will strengthen you from on High!"

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

The first State election of 1868 comes off in New Hampshire on the 10th of March. Our Republican friends gave HARRIMAN last year a majority of 3,146, and we have good reasons for believing that the Democratic expectations of benefits from any sort of "reaction," this year are doomed to a mortifying disappointment. The State has always been thoroughly canvassed in advance of any general election for years past, and the figures, when ascertained, are regularly made public by the Republican State Committee. In every case the actual vote has varied only a few hundred from their estimate, not more than could be amply accounted for in the unforeseen absence of voters from the polls. The canvass for this year has been published showing a Republican majority of over 8,000, missing no account of the doubtful voters. There is good reason, therefore, judging from the past experience, for anticipating with confidence that New Hampshire will again elect Gov. HARRIMAN and a Republican Legislature.

In other Northern States the political organization, which thus enables the Republicans of New Hampshire to reckon up their strength and array it successfully in unbroken columns at the polls, might be adopted, as a decided improvement upon present systems. This organization, which is not peculiar to New Hampshire, but prevails in several other Eastern States, is substantially described as follows:

"There is a Central State Committee, with members representing Congressional districts or other divisions of the State; then committees in those districts, with members from each county; then committees in counties with members in every town, and, finally, committees in the towns, with members in every voting precinct. In large towns and cities, there is farther subdivision of labor, every block or every hundred voters, having workers assigned to ascertain the position of each voter, to see that he gets registered, to supply doubtful men with suitable documents or other influences, and to bring voters to the polls. By these means every voter in the State is reached, while the whole campaign, in every detail, is under the direction of the Central Committee."

THE LAW ON DEMOCRATIC AUTHORITY.

Hon. ROBT. J. WALKER is not only known to be a Democrat of the strictest sect, but is a man learned in the law withal. He is understood to stand high in the confidence of the President. Read what he says touching the claim, made not only by ANDREW JOHNSON, but also by Judge WOODWARD and other leading lights of Democracy, that the President may decide upon the constitutionality of laws passed by Congress:

"I called," says Mr. Walker, "upon Gen. Thomas early on Saturday morning, at the War Office, and communicated to him, in a friendly way, my opinion that any such order would be a nullity, and would subject him to serious consequences, especially if any such collision should occur. I told him that he had no right, *nor had the President, to disobey a law of Congress upon the assumption that it was unconstitutional, and that if this were not so the President might set aside all the laws of Congress since the foundation of the Government* upon the ground that they were unconstitutional. That the President possessed no such power, because it was not an executive, but *exclusively a judicial power*; and that *all the laws of Congress must be obeyed and executed by the President* unless their execution was restrained by the highest judicial authority. That to *declare a law unconstitutional* was not only the exercise of judicial power, *but the highest judicial power*, and only to be resorted to by the courts where, in their judgment, the act was clearly unconstitutional, and that in all doubtful cases the court had uniformly refused to interfere with the execution of the law."

Nor is it unseasonable or inappropriate to state in the same connection, apropos to the remarkable speech of Judge WOODWARD, on Monday last, in which he claimed for the Executive the power which Mr. WALKER so pointedly denies, that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, no longer ago than the last autumn, in a case then pending before it in this county of Allegheny, held clearly and forcibly that the validity of any legislative enactment was in all cases to be presumed, in the absence of a competent judical decision to the contrary, and that a party litigant, seeking his remedy in its alleged invalidity, must specify with distinct precision the nature of his constitutional objections before argument could be heard on that point by the Court. Chief Justice WOODWARD was then sitting upon that bench, he heard that opinion pronounced by one of his Associate Judges, and of course, not dissenting in any way, evidently concurred therein. So much for the Chief Justice!

On Monday last, Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, a Representative from Pennsylvania, in debate in the House, asserted the right of the President to refuse obedience to a law of Congress, if in his opinion it was unconstitutional. So much for the Democratic Representative! The Chief Justice of '67 was a lawyer, and the Representative of '68 is a politician. The man was the same in both cases. So much for consistency!

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Presbyterian Convention at Dayton, Ohio, which convened on Tuesday last, from the proceedings of the first day before us, will have an important bearing upon the question of union now agitating the Presbyterian bodies. Nearly one hundred delegates were present at the opening, and other delegates were expected. After suitable religious services, Rev. John McMillan, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City, was appointed Chairman for the afternoon. Committee on business recommended the discussion of the following questions: 1. Is the corporate union of the various Christian denominations a duty? The various Evangelical bodies of this city to be invited to sit in conference with the Convention while this question is being considered. 2. Is the union of the various denominations of Presbyterians in the country a practical, a present, and a pressing duty. 3. What expediments ought we to propose to be employed in furthering the union of the Church? The Convention proceeded to discuss the first topic, which continued through out the day and evening, except a brief time spent in perfecting the organization. The general bearing of the Convention in all its discussion was much in unity with the basis adopted by the Philadelphia Convention. Some side issues were brought in during the consideration of the various questions before the body, but with little effect on their final action and recommendation to the churches, which the delegates represented.

Reference was made not long since to the proposed organization of a society among the Methodists of Philadelphia, to employ women to aid the pastor in certain departments of church labor. The organization has just been perfected under the title of "The Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union, of the M. E Church of Philadelphia and vicinity." The Union consists of two delegates, elected annually by the women of the M. E. Churches, who desire to be represented therein, and the pastors of the several churches. The constitution provides for various departments of work such, as "visitation," "lectures and public meetings," etc. Mrs. Bishop Simpson is President.

Bethany Sunday School Hall has just been formally dedicated to the service of God. This large edifice was erected for the Sunday School connected with the Bethany Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. The capacity of the building embracing the various departments of the school number 2,029. A son of Judge Lowrie, of this city, is the pastor.

The New York correspondent of the *Presbyterian* writes, that the rum shops of that city, if placed in a line, would extend on both sides of Broadway from the Battery to Central Park—ten miles of death—six stories high—four stories above ground and two under.

The Appleton street Congregational Church, Lowell, Massachusetts, after six months trial, votes to have but one preaching service on the Sabbath. The pastor conducts an adult class in the Sabbath School.

A woman named Mrs. P. A. Hanaford, was ordained a few days since in Boston, to be pastor of the Universalist Society in Hingham.

During the session of the Convention of Christian men at St. Louis recently, while the question "How shall women best aid in the work," was before them, a lady claimed the floor. The chairman decided against her right to speak. An appeal was made from the decision of the chair, but the appeal was laid upon the table by a vote of 66 ayes to 28 nays. Notwithstanding this action, unpleasant results are likely to grow out of the affair. Some of the dailies of that city think the lady ought to have been allowed to speak.

During the "Week of Prayer" a Ladies Union Prayer meeting was held in the social rooms of the Tabernacle Church, New York. Since then these ladies have organized parlor meetings, which are intensely interesting, and give promise of great and continual usefulness.

According to recent statistics it is estimated that the increase of the Baptist denomination in this country, during the last twenty-five years, has been 67 per cent. in churches, 77 per cent. in ministers and 98 per cent. in members.

A Methodist preacher in Galesburgh, Illinois, recently noticed in meeting that the Black Crook was soon to be represented in Galesburgh and also there was a calico ball to come off. He added that if any of his members wished to attend they must come to his house and have their names erased from the Church list.

A German Lutheran named Muller, of the city of New York, has purchased a church edifice for $57,000, and the Rev. Dr. Krotel, of Philadelphia, has been called as pastor, at a salary of six thousand dollars per annum.

According to the *Banner of Peace*, the number of professions for six months, ending January 1st, last, to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was 4,672; accessions 3,447. These figures but partially set forth the additions.

The annual exhibit of the Methodist Book Concern, located at New York and Cincinnati, has just been announced, from which we learn the total net capital is $1,050,946 19. Total profit for the year 1867, $128,371 39. Of the profits the sum of $37,733 94 has been paid out under order of the General Conference to meet expenses outside of the business of the Book Concern.

It is estimated the receipts at the different places of theatrical amusements in New York city last year were over three millions of dollars, which is considerably more than double what is annually contributed for foreign missions by all the Christians in the United States.

The *Independent* says in 1866 a Hard Shell Baptist Association in Maryland expelled from its body several churches for having become connected with a missionary society. These latter, six in number, at once organized the Maryland Union Association, and have increased to thirty-nine churches, with a membership of between four and five thousand, and a young and efficient ministry. The former have either quite died out or have only a nominal existence.

The *Sunday School Messenger*, a new Catholic monthly, has just been started at Chicago. The editorial management of it is entrusted to the Jesuit Fathers. The *Catholic* of this city speaks very favorably of this new candidate for public favor.

Preliminary steps have been taken to organize a Presbyterian Association, to be composed of all the Presbyterian ministers resident in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, together with one or more ruling elders from each church. The object of this association is to be for the spiritual edification and closer mutual acquaintance of the members, and also to give greater unity and efficiency to their denominational efforts in the two cities and neighborhood. A meeting is to be held on Monday to complete the organization.

A Union Convention of the different branches of the Presbyterian family, in accordance with the recommendation of the National Presbyterian Convention, is to meet at Indiana, Pa., on Tuesday, the 10th day of March, for prayer and conference concerning a basis of Union.

The Pope has appointed nine new Bishops and four Vicars Apostolic to Sees just erected in this country. Archbishop Spalding has just made the official announcement of the new ecclesiastical appointments.

Hon. Amos Kendall, who gave $100,000 towaads the erection of Calvary Baptist Church in Washington City, recently destroyed by fire, proposes that the structure shall be rebuilt, it being understood that he will pay the bulk of the bills.

The next session of the Pittsburgh Annual M. E. Conference will be held at Greensburg, Penn., commencing Wednesday, March 18. Bishop Kingsley will preside. This being the first time for the Bishop to be President of this Conference, since his elevation to the Episcopate in 1864, considerable interest is manifested in regard to his Episcopal visitation.

The Liberty Street M. E Church having set apart to-morrow wholly for missionary purposes, the following exercises will take place: Morning sermon by Rev. L. F. Morgan, D. D., of Christ church; Sunday School exercises at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, and evening sermon by Rev. S. H. Nesbit, D. D., editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*. The pastor, Rev. W. H. Locke, A. M., will have the general superintendence throughout the day.

On Sabbath day, Rev. John Galley, Pastor of the United Presbyterian church of Butler, Pa., preached his last or farewell sermon in the Presbyterian church, to the congregations under the arrangement by which the U. P. congregation were privileged to worship in the Presbyterian church, while the church building of the U. P. congregation was being rebuilt. The *Citizen* says: It is certainly very gratifying to know that these two congregations have had a pleasant and profitable time during the past season in worshipping together; and have no doubt fully realized the feeling expressed by the servant of God when he said: "Behold, how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." May the christian and brotherly feeling that has been formed by their association be lasting and productive of much good.

George H. Stuart, Esq., President of the Philadelphia National Presbyterian Union Convention, held in that city, has appointed the following committees to present the action of the Convention to the different ecclesiastical bodies represented:

To the Old School General Assembly to meet in Albany, N. Y., May 21st—Rev. S. W. Fisher, D. D., New School. Rev. J. Y. Scouller, D. D., United Presbyterian; Rev. John McMillan, Reformed Presbyterian; O. E. Wood, Esq., New School; Wm. Getty, Esq., United Presbyterian. To the New School General Assembly, to meet in Harrisburg, Pa., May 21st:—Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D. D., Old School, Rev. William Davidson, D. D., United Presbyterian; Rev. W. S. Bratton, Reformed Presbyterian; Hon. Charles Drake, Old School; James McMillan, Esq., Reformed Presbyterian. To the United Presbyterian General Assembly, to meet in Argyle, New York, May 27th—Rev. J. F. Stearns, D. D., New School; Rev. M. S. Goodale, D. D., Old School; Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, D. D., Reformed Presbyterian; Robert Carter, Esq., Old School; Edward Miller, Esq., New School. To the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, to meet in Pittsburgh, May 20th—Rev. George Marshall, D. D., Old School; Rev. C. P. Wing, D. D., New School; Rev. A. G. Wallace, United Presbyterian; Hon. H. W. Williams, LL. D., New School; Hon. Wm. M. Francis, Old School.

—In the new Arctic mill of the Sprague's, at Warwick, R. I., 325 hands are employed; 13,000 spindles and 567 looms are run, and 100,000 yards of print cloth are turned out per week. This mill has been pronounced the most complete cotton mill in the country. The cost of the whole work was $500,000. It was built during the past year and has been running several months. The main mill is of granite, 362 by 68 feet, and four stories and attic, with an L 90 by 40 and three stories. The boiler house, also of granite, is 60 by 40 feet and two stories, and contains four large boilers. All the wood work of the mill is oak, chestnut and black walnut.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Cures Diseases of the Kidneys.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Cures Diseases of the Bladder.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Cures Diseases of the Urinary Organs.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Cures Gravel.
DR. SARGENT'S HEADACHE PILLS
Are the Great Dissolvents of the age.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Never fail to Cure.
DR. SARGENT'S BACK ACHE PILLS
Are endorsed by all who have tried them.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are daily increasing in popularity.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are Sugar Coated and easy to take.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are sold by Druggists generally.
At 50 cents a box.

THE MISERABLES

Of this bright and cheerful word ARE THE DYSEPTICS. Without a good digestion there can neither be bodily comfort nor mental vigor. Without the one as a basis, and the brain there is a close and wonderful alliance. If the one is disordered the other is gloomy, dejected, incapable of effort, and indifferent to all that makes life agreeable to the reality.

This is a condition that any rational human being is all ing to endure, when the means of immediate relief and permanent cure are at his own and every where?

The dyspeptic is at all fate in his own hands. If he chooses to bask in forever he disorder that rack s his body and disturbs the mind with numberless horrors, he can HIE TO one of the nearest drug stores and procure a supply of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

No phase of Dyspepsia has ever yet resisted its salutary influence, tonic and an 1 lious operation of this potent, vegetable specific. It thoroughly regenerates the lethargic stomach; rouses into healthful action the sluggish liver; imparts to the dormant fancies that tenant the mind; ecstify nerves and regulates the bowels; strengthens the enfeebled nerves; restores the a petite and makes, as it were, a new creature of the desponding and debilitated invalid.

Ladies who suffer from indigestion have only to take a small dose of this pure Vegetable corrective, once or twice a day, to secure entire exemption from the pains and perplexities of a weak stomach and that perfect functional regularity, which is not few of the sex unint rrupted y enjoy.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranney, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured John Tissell. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of carnic diseases than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 WOOD STREET.

Dr. Keyser's consultations rooms, 120 Penn St.
January 25th, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

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NOTICE TO LESSEES OF SEMINARY PROPERTY.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 27, 1868.
All parties RENTING Property or Ground rents of Seminary Property, are hereby notified that the same due must be paid to the City Treasurer on or before the 10th inst., or the same will be collected with 5 per cent. interest added.
R. E. FRANCIS, Jr., City Controller.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 25, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on Monday, March 2d, for laying a floor in the Hop Engine house—the floor to consist of one thickness of one inch boards laid close, to be covered with planed, grooved and tongued plank.
R. E. FRANCIS, City Controller.

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Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade by
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THE NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, corner of sixth and Wood streets.—On sunday evening, a public lecture on the SECOND COMING OF THE LORD. and the Internal quality of Knowledge, by members.

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UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CORNER OF GRANT AND THIRD STS.—Pastor, Rev. A. St. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN. Preaching EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 1½ P. M. All the people are invited to come and hear.

Subject for to-morrow evening—"The love of God the true measure of our duty to the fellow creature and to God."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Services at the NEW CHAPEL, Fourth street, above Grant. 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 2½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. All are invited. The residence of the Pastor, Rev. JAMES S. DICKERSON, is on William street, one block south of the Stanley Row, and one square from the Penn Street City Railway.

FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES, Neville stall, corner of Fourth and Liberty Sts., entrance on Fourth.—Rev. W. K. GRAY, Pastor. Service every LORD'S DAY, morning and evening. Sabbath School session at 2½ p. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday Evenings. Strangers and resident. are cordially invited to any worshipful congregation are gladly invited.

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SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Liberty street, on SABBATH AFTERNOON, under the auspices of the Sabbath School Teachers' Union.

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THE NESTORIAN PRIEST, REV. ARTHUR MORGAN, will preach in MORGAN, (Monday, March 1st,) in the following Churches, viz:

At First Reformed Evangelical Lutheran Church, (Wylie church st reet, Allegheny,) Rev. J. G. Goettman, pastor, in the morning, at 10 o'clock.

In SIXTH United Presbyter an Church, (Mansfield church) Rev. A. D. Gale, D. D., Pastor, in the afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

In Manchester Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. K. Cowell, Pastor, in the evening, at 7 o'clock.

SUBJECT.—"The Persecuted Israelites in Turkey."

ASTRONOMY CLASS.

A Special Astronomy Class, to meet once a week, will be formed in

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Persons wishing to become members of this Class are invited to be present at the time specified.

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NOTICE TO OWNERS OF
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Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Car s, Carriages, Buggies, &c., whether residents of the limits of the City of Pittsburgh, to procure their licenses at the Treasurer's office, in the City of Pittsburgh, FORTHWITH, in accordance with an act of Assembly, passed March 30th, 1866, and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 2d, 1866.
All Licenses not paid on or before APRIL 1st, 1868, will be placed in the hands of the Chief of Police, for collection, and left to his discretion to compel the collection thereof and all persons who shall run any Drays, Hacks, &c., after that date will be subject to a penalty of the License.
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Omnibuses and Timber Wheels drawn by Two Horses, or more than Four, for each Horse additional, same rate as in the case of Vehicles, One Dollar.
SAMUEL ALLISON,
PITTSBURGH, February 18, 1868. Treasurer.

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FOR SEWERAGE.
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Call and see it. I will guarantee that it will meet with your hearty approval. It is now on exhibition at the GAZETTE OFFICE.
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ARE BAKED IN A PATENT OVEN.
THE ONLY ONE IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
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None genuine unless a MARVIN is on the side of every package.
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

PUBLISHED BY

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J. R. PENNIMAN, J. DUMBURIE, JOSIAH KING, } Business Managers.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1868.

THE NEW REBELLION.

Ever since President JOHNSON diverged from the path of duty to betray his country and reconstruct its lately revolted States in the interests of the disloyal people of the South, he has been justly liable to impeachment. Congress knew its duty, but when pressed to action in the premises developed a timidity and weakness discreditable in the extreme. The President on seeing the rod raised to smite him broken and thrown at his feet, was encouraged in his wicked and arrogant course, and with keen depravity embraced every opportunity to insult the representatives of the loyal people, as well as to throw dirt into the faces of the leaders of the military arm of the Government. A wrong-doer almost from his first accession to the office, he has merited punishment commensurate with his crime, or if not, the constitution I provision providing the people with protection against the tyranny, arrogance and despotism of the Chief Executive should be wiped out, for history will never again afford an example of a President so flagrantly vicious and determined on the ruin of the Government and people over whom he presides. An example is demanded, and Congress can no longer flinch the responsibility of dealing with rigid severity. His presumption and audacity must be curtailed at once by impeachment, for during the past two years he has been arrayed against his country and been a standing subject for deposition. Let the problem be satisfactorily solved for those who follow after us, whether the people or the President shall rule; whether the latter shall insult and betray the other with impunity and set himself up as a monarch less limited than those presiding over the destinies of despotic governments.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S conduct in the late attempted removal of the Secretary of War does not surprise us. It is in strict consistency with his long course of opposition to Congress and the loyal people, followed since the beginning of his administration. His conduct, unreasonable, unlawful and unconstitutional as it is, furnishes no stronger grounds for impeachment than have existed for two years past, but it affords cumulative proof for the imperative necessity of prompt and speedy impeachment. In vindicating its own powers and defending the just rights of the people, Congress should make swift and summary disposal of him.

The zeal of General THOMAS to do the bidding of his superior officer by assuming to supercede Mr. STANTON in the War Department, might be commendable in another case, but he misconceives his own position, the nature of the office to which he is assigned by the President, and the obligations which rest on him as a citizen. The office of Secretary of War can be regarded in no sense as military, but is essentially civil and political in its character. No man can be assigned to it in virtue of being a soldier employed in the military branch of the Government, but only as a citizen occupying a purely civil station. Hence, his zeal to carry into effect as a soldier what he conceives to be a military order from his superior officer, is altogether misdirected.

The assignment of Gen. THOMAS to the War Office clearly demonstrates the impropriety of designating any officer in military service to a civil position, and particularly that one. Hitherto the rule has been in selecting a soldier for the place to take the officer holding the highest rank in the army. So long as this rule prevailed no officer of superior grade was subjected to the mortification of being placed virtually under the command of one of inferior rank. Gen. GRANT, Lieut. Gen. SHERMAN, and all the Major Generals of the Army, by the present assignment, are put under the command of a subordinate, a humiliation unwarranted by any act of their's. The violation of military discipline would not have been more positive had a corporal of the army been put in command over the entire military force. The dilemma presented grows out of confounding the civil with the military service.

There are no gradations of rank among mere citizens, one being equal to any other. Hence, in appointing to the headship of the War Department—a purely political station—a person of as high grade as it is possible to obtain, no affront is offered to the spirit of honor and subordination which is the life of the military arm of the Government, but to select for the position a military man holding subordinate rank, can be regarded in no other light than as an intentional insult to all his military superiors. This, then, is the miserable revenge taken by the President on the army leaders for their refusing to become the minions of his policy, or to co-operate with him in his attempts to humiliate the representatives of the States and the people.

It is fairly inferable that Mr. JOHNSON in the new rebellion against the laws which he has inaugurated sought primarily so to ingratiate himself into the confidence and esteem of the Democrats as to secure the Presidential nomination from their National Convention. TYLER and FILLMORE during the last year of their respective administrations labored under the delusion that such an attainment was practicable for them. Undoubtedly the Democrats gave each of those gentlemen strong private encouragements, while at the bottom despising their treachery to the men by whom they were severally elected. They found it convenient and profitable to inflame their ambition by exciting hopes never intended to be realized. In like manner it is presumable the Democrats have played upon the passions of Mr. JOHNSON, promising him a support they never have intended to give, and surfeiting him with pledges they never meant to redeem. But while thus much is fairly inferable it is nevertheless just to observe that the conduct of the President, in the particulars under consideration, is accordant with his natural genius and beat, and hence consistent with his whole course of action since his accidental elevation to the Presidency. If Democratic seductions have done anything in his case they have only given normal development to his passions, his prejudices and brutalities. While the Democrats may applaud the display of his peculiar attributes so long as they operate only to the disadvantage of their recognized opponents, he is about the last man in the world whom they would elevate to the headship of their own party, and consent to deal with for the period of four years as their established leader. If he is deluded they are not.

THE President has sent in to the Senate for confirmation the name of Gen. George B. McClellan as Minister to England. It is not probable that the nomination will be confirmed.

MISCONCEPTION OF IMPEACHMENT.

An apprehension exists in many minds that the House of Representatives, in its present action impeaching President JOHNSON, rests entirely or at least mainly, on his intent to eject Mr. STANTON from his post as Secretary of War. This is, perhaps, an entire misapprehension of the case. Doubtless, the conduct of the President in this particular furnishes the occasion for many Republican members who have hitherto opposed impeachment to turn about and favor it. The specifications and proofs will not only cover this item of his delinquency, but all other items of which complaint has been made, whether in Congress or before the people.

The apprehension to which we have referred appears also to be indulged in by the President himself and his coterie of advisers. It is this misunderstanding of his real position and of the true sweep of the Congressional proceedings, which induced Mr. JOHNSON to imagine that in case he were impeached, and a writ of *quo warranto* issued by the Supreme Court upon Mr. STANTON, and if upon the hearing of the return upon that writ, the Office Tenure bill should be pronounced unconstitutional, his arraignment before the Senate would necessarily fall, having no ground on which to rest. In this he is totally mistaken. In proceeding against him by impeachment this last act of his in derogation of law would be only one in a long series, either of which, duly supported by proof would be sufficient for his condemnation. It would not be the rightfulness or the wrongfulness merely of the attempt to dispossess Mr. STANTON, which would necessarily come under review and adjudication, but the whole of that pestilent series of actions stretching through more than two years, and by which he has sought to set up his own will against that of the nation—to wrench the laurels of victory won on many hotly contested battle fields during the rebellion from the brows of the victorious defenders of the national unity, and place them on the heads of vanquished traitors.

There are many single items in this long catalogue of offenses which ought long ago to have subjected him to deposition, and if justice had been done upon him in the premises, and he had been authoritatively disgraced and degraded, the verdict of posterity would conform to the judgment of these times. Examples are not wanting in the history of European nations in which the heads of crowned Executive Chiefs have been brought to the block—not, indeed, without lamentations from the conservative element of the population—but no thoughtful student of history, no matter what may be his party affinities or predilections, dares to-day to stand up in the presence of an enlightened world and question the righteousness of those expiations, or deny that the beneficial consequences resulting therefrom, far outnumber and outweigh all the orderly and progressive developments of political society through many centuries.

Among the greatest needs of the American people at this hour, is the practical demonstration that their forefathers did not set up an elective imperial despotism—a government substantially in the hands of one man for a prescribed term of years—but that they did found Republican institutions, granting the law making power to the Senate and House of Representatives—the first of these, symbolizing the principle of the confederation of the States—the latter the dignity and authority of the loyal masses of the people. Mr. WILLIAM H SEWARD was recently reported as saying that "the people of the United States elected a king for four years." If this was his actual conception of the constitutional provision his intellectual perspicacity sympathizing with the enfeeblement resulting from advancing old age, has sadly degenerated; but if he meant to affirm that this was the Democratic and Conservative interpretation of the Constitution, then his curt generalization was strictly correct. The Democratic party is permeated through and through with the idea that the President is endowed with kingly prerogatives. In this extraordinary view of his authority the Conservative Republicans unaccountably concur. There is a strong and perilous set of public opinion in that direction which cannot be too soon or too sharply contested by the stern discipline of impeachment as provided in the Constitution.

THE PRESIDENT declares that in his recent attempt to eject Mr. STANTON his intention was to bring the validity of the Tenure of Office Act as applicable to the case of that gentleman, and also other holders of high position under the Government, before the Supreme Court for adjudication. This he proposed to accomplish by forcing Mr. STANTON to instituting proceedings or to have proceedings commenced against him in the form of a *writ quorante*. It has hitherto been held by all lawyers of established reputation that the Supreme Court has only appellate, not original jurisdiction, —that is, that suits cannot properly be commenced before it, but only come up in appeal from Courts below—as in other instances, so in this. The President proposes to remodel the powers and working machinery of the Courts to suit his policy, compelling it to discard the long line of old and honorable precedents behind it, and advance to new and anomalous rulings, frequently with disaster to its own dignity and usefulness, bringing it into direct collision with the law making power of the Government, and exposing the people to all the evils incident to a sinister revolution conceived in treachery and executed by subterfuge.

CONGRESS, by an encouraging vote, has acted favorably on the resolution impeaching the President, and enkindled in the people a hope that the day of just retribution is at hand. Matters have now taken ordinary business shape, and, while no undue haste should be made, it is of vast moment to the general interests of the country that the trial should proceed with no unnecessary delay to the end. The most important question to be decided in advance is whether the President shall be permitted to hold and discharge the duties of his office or remain suspended, during the proceedings against him. Congress will hardly hesitate to pass the bill pending, which provides for his suspension immediately after arrest, and until such time as the Senate shall have rendered judgment upon the impeachment.

WHEN A MAN in eminent public position attempts to accomplish his purposes by the employment of a tool, his success will depend mainly on the art with which he makes his selection. In choosing Adjutant General Thomas for his instrument to countervail the behests of CONGRESS, the President blundered egregiously. In selecting a man of inordinate vanity and devoid of justice, the President exposed himself to defeat and involved himself in shame. This he is reported now to perceive for himself when it is too late for him to make a better choice.

TENNESSEE is now furnishing to the Eastern markets an article of iron fully equal to the Spiegeleisen, which is imported into this country at a cost in gold of fifty-three dollars per ton, and which contains the proportion of manganese necessary in the process of making Bessemer steel. The iron is found in a dome shaped mountain of the Cumberland range, near Greenville. It is lodged at the crest, and is mined with great ease, and exists in immense quantity. Steel makers pronounce it superior for puddling purposes to any iron known.

WASHINGTON.

The American nation on Saturday celebrates the 136th anniversary of the birth of the great, good and noble patriot and statesman, GEORGE WASHINGTON. It is a holy and wholesome custom to do honor to those who have gone before us, whose lives where not lived in vain; it is praiseworthy in a people to reverence the memory of the departed hero, soldier or sage. The name of WASHINGTON carries with it wherever freedom dwells a secret power, and challenges the respect of whosoever has shared in admiration or partaken of the benefits of a Republican form of Government. The anniversary is an occasion which will unite in one grand swell of patriotism the masses of the North, of the South, of the East and the West. In the name of the first President there is the ground work of a reconstruction on which wrangling politicians are wrecked, and the people united in one common bond of patriotism and fidelity to the principles for which he labored in life to establish.

In what strange contrast do the first and last Chief Executives of our country appear on this anniversary. WASHINGTON, firm, determined, patriotic, and wise, having no interest at heart but that of his common country, labored that harmony of action might prevail and an independence exist with the new born States. JOHNSON, stubborn, vindictive and revolutionary, polluting the office he unworthily holds and sowing the seeds of discord, trusting they may ripen into the final destruction of our Government. Ambitious and restive, he embraces the eve of our national holiday to precipitate a crisis and insult the representatives of the patriotic masses. As a grateful people now unite in paying homage to the name of the one for his virtues, so will the other's memory live through ages surrounded by an odium worthy the wickedness and monstrosity of his public acts.

STATE CONVENTION.

Hon. John S. Mann and B. B. Strang, of Dauphin county, have been appointed as Representative delegates to the Republican State Convention, and the Convention concurred in the selection of J. B. Niles, from Tioga county, as the Senatorial delegate.

The delegates were instructed to vote for H. W. Williams as delegate to the Chicago Convention, and A. G. Olmstead as alternate to the same.

The Butler county Republicans have recommended James T. McJunkin for Senatorial, and John N. Purviance and John E. Muder for Representative delegates to the State Convention. John M. Thompson was recommended for delegate to the National Convention. Dr. A. W. Crawford was recommended for Elector. Instructions were given for Grant and Curtin.

THE Mercer county Committee met on the 14th, and elected delegates to the State Convention, and unanimously instructed them for Grant and Curtin. Messrs. T. A. Mann, of Greenville, and S. C. Koonier, of Clarksville, were elected Representative delegates, and D. F. Houston, of West Middlesex, Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

THE Republican Committe of Cumberland County is to meet on the second prox., in Carlisle, to elect delegates to the State and National Convention.

THE Lawrence County Republicans have agreed with Clarion to elect B. J. Reid, Esq., Representative, and R. C. Winslow, Esq., Senatorial delegates to the State Convention.

THE Republicans of the Eleventh Congressional District will elect Delegates to the State Convention on Tuesday.

The Lancaster County Committee has raised quite a breeze by appointing delegates to the State and National Conventions instead of calling a meeting to do so. A minority of the Committee has seceded and has called meetings, so that in all probability there will be two sets of delegates.

Dr. LEVI ROOKE was elected representative delegate to the State Convention by the Republican Committee of Union county, and various Congressional and Senatorial conferees were appointed. All were instructed for GRANT and CURTIN.

A meeting of the County Committee of Westmoreland county (one of the fullest meetings held for years) appointed J. A. LOGAN and W. WATSON representative delegates, and J. A. LOGAN, Senatorial delegates, instructed for GRANT and GROW—unanimous for GRANT—and MR. GROW is decidedly a favorite in Westmoreland.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial*, in its leading editorial yesterday, chose to say:

"The time has fully come when policy and principle unite in support of the demand for the removal of Andrew Johnson from the Presidential office, according to the forms of the Constitution, and for reasons which are as manifest as day that ever appealed to men's senses."

That journal, in common with a good many others, discovers in the late act of the President sufficient ground for his impeachment, but they never had their eyes opened to his errors and misdeeds, while it was deemed unpopular to favor his deposition. The President deserves punishment now no more than he has done for many months past, although the evidence, to some minds, may be regarded as clearer and more apparent.

THE refusal of the Senate to admit into that body Philip R. Thomas, who was sent thither to represent Maryland, has created much excitement in that State. The conservative members of the Legislature threaten to re-elect him and send him back to hammer at the doors of the Senate with a written threat in his pocket to the effect that his adherents will revolutionize Maryland and bring her into conflict with the national authorities if his seat be again denied him. In the disposition of his case the Senate acted calmly and dispassionately, and no threats from any source will induce that body to recede from its action.

WE find many Republicans who have held back and feared to shake off the cowardice of conservatism, and who trembled at the word impeachment, arriving at the Radical view of that question, and shouting as loud as any for the measure. We marvel not so much at the change in opinion they have undergone as at the long time consumed in their journey towards a conviction which we have for nearly two years deemed patent to the most careless observer. The President had no mask to cast off to make himself known to the people and his last act was no more worthy impeachment than many former ones.

MR. BROOKS, in the House on Saturday, dealt in language which forcibly reminds us of the speeches made at the beginning of the late war promising Democratic aid to the Confederacy. The promises were never kept, inasmuch as the Government developed strength enough to subdue rebels in the South and hold their sympathizers in the North within the bounds of loyalty. Mr. B'athreatened uprising of the masses sounds pretty enough in a speech, but he will find that the masses have already uprisen in their own vindication, and at this hour are clamoring for the impeachment of their common enemy.

THE temperance element of society will be gratified to learn that Gen. Grant is addicted to the use of no intoxicating beverages, and in every sense of the word is a total abstinence man. This statement is made on reliable authority, to nail the malicious falsehood started by his enemies, that he was an habitual drunkard.

THE Democratic National Convention will meet in the city of New York, July 4th. From the complexion of the Committee to superintend preparations it looks as if Mr. Pendleton would be thrown overboard.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The *Advance*, Congregational paper, in an editorial entitled, "Reform of the Theatre," assumes that the drama is not essentially wrong, as to the poetical composition, or the fact of exhibition on the stage. Nor is acting inherently wrong. Every good reader becomes to a certain extent an actor, throwing himself into the characters where utterances are before him, and by modulation of tone and varied expression of feature, and often also by gesture, making the reading life-like. The same may be said of a good story-teller. It argues a drama witnessed does not necessarily involve wrong any more than a drama read. It contends that none of these things alone is the theatre, nor is it all these things together. The theatre is an established institution, and we speak of "the theatre" just as we speak of "the family," "the Church," "the State." These sentiments are liberal, and a step beyond the view of strictly evangelical Christians, who think that the people of God should not encourage the "least appearance of evil," and any defence of the elements which constitute "the theatre" is an encouragement to evil doing. It, however, assigns strong arguments against this institution. The word itself represents a permanent play house for nightly exhibitions, professional male and female actors, and a variety of tragic and comic plays suited to all degrees of intelligence and taste. Because the theatre almost invariably carries with it by common association, late hours, fashionable gallery, frivolity and dress, profane language, indelicate costumes and allusions, actors and actresses of loose principles, and audiences that include even the vilest characters, therefore the (some) churches have said to their members, "The theatre is no place in which the disciple of Christ should be seen." Again, the members of worldly and godless households, and the inmates of drinking saloons, gambling hells and brothels, find themselves at home "in the theatre," and are its constant patrons. It therefore contends that the drama is one thing, and the theatre quite another. It thinks that a pure, moral, entertaining yet instructive theatre could not be supported. Amusements which involve a vast outlay must appeal for support to the multitude, and must cater to the popular taste. The result is the sure downward grade from Hamlet to the Black Crook. The only hope it thinks by which the theatre might be elevated would be the endowment of one by a fund sufficient to pay expenses, and then place under rigid surveillance all plays.

The trial of Rev. S. H Tyng, junior, for preaching in a Methodist Episcopal Church in New Jersey, was resumed on the 10th at New York city. The final decision will not be reached for some days. We, however, allude to the case to give the argument of the counsel for the Church, and for the defendant, which will give our readers an idea of the points at issue. Mr. Logan, on behalf of the Church, contended that Mr. Tyng had violated the canon of the Church, first in preaching anywhere within the corporate limits of New Brunswick against the protest of the Episcopal rectors, and, second, is conducting the services without conforming in all respects to the ritual of the Prayer Book. Mr. Parker, on behalf of defendant argued, that the offense consisted in simply preaching the Gospel in a Methodist Church, where some of his parishoners were temporarily attending service. He urged that the question was whether in preaching he had violated a canon of his Church. He showed by historic references that the design in establishing the canon was to prevent injurious rivalries between the rectors of neighboring parishes, and not to preclude the holding of occasional services by clergymen from abroad. The elder Dr. Tyng in his testimony stated that "protests of resident ministers of the Church are so entirely extra-canonical that he had never heard of them prevailing among regular and well-instructed ministers."

A protracted meeting of unusual interest has prevailed since New Year's night, at Simpson Chapel, M. E. Church, in Duquesne borough, until within some days since, during which time one hundred and six persons have professed conversion. The meeting has been dis-continued because the health of the pastor, Rev. David Hess, gave way under the heavy labor, and for the want of ministerial help. This minister is a very successful one in such meetings, and has long resided in this city and immediate neighborhood.

According to a correspondent of the *National Baptist*, Connecticut, is considered "hard soil" for Baptists, but there are a noble band of pious, enlightened, hard-working ministers in that State, who are making steady and respectable progress.

The Joint Committee appointed by the two Presbyterian General Assemblies of 1866, at St. Louis, Mo., on the subject of re-union of the Old and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church, will meet at the Rooms of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, on Monday March 4th next.

Bishop Benjamin B. Smith, of Kentucky, now presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, on officially receiving the documents and accepting the duties required by his seniority, stated that he was probably the last one who would on that ground become presiding bishop. Bishop Smith is a Low Churchman.

The Young Men's Christian Assocaf of New York city, now numbers two thousand members. Two hundred and thirty thousand dollars have been subscribed towards erecting a new building for its headquarters.

Dr. Whittle, says the *Independent*, was nominated as Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia by just one more than a bare majority of the clergy in the Council of Virginia, elected by just one more than a bare majority of the lay vote of Virginia, confirmed by a majority of just one of the Standing Committee, and his consecration has just been consented to by the barest majority in the House of Bishops, three of whom say that if they had known at the time, what they now know, would have rejected him.

The Congregational church at Weymouth, Ohio, has been visited with an interesting and powerful revival. As many as fifty or sixty have been forward for prayers. The work is now said to be spreading to neighboring churches.

The Chicago Ministerial Union has settled the question of admitting those who profess the Swendenborgian belief, by adopting articles of faith. If the applicant can subscribe to these articles he is admitted, if he cannot, he excludes himself.

Last week a Convention of the Episcopal Churches of Massachusetts was held in Boston. A number of interesting subjects were discussed, prominent, and one exciting the liveliest discussion, was concerning the employment of evangelists by the Church. Most of the speakers appeared to be afraid that evangelists would create excitement. Rev. Mr. Morgan, of Chelsea, however, expressed his belief that if the Wesleys had not been empowered by the Church to serve as evangelists, the Methodist denomination would never have existed, and he thought that the wonderful prosperity of that denomination was due to the labors of evangelists.

At the centennial celebration of the North Church, in Newburyport, Mass., the singular fact was stated in the history of the Church, and sketches of its pastors read on the occasion, that at one time during the Revolution the salary of the pastor was raised to £10,000, and yet the record declared that in consequence of the depreciation of the currency he was on the verge of starvation.

CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE:—Gen. Moorhead having declined to serve us again in Congress, the writer desires to present to the Republicans of this Congressional District Thomas Howard, Esq., as a suitable person to become his successor; and to give some reasons why Mr. Howard should be selected. In the first place, he is qualified to fill the place with honor to himself and credit to his constituents. In the second place he is one of the oldest members of the Republican party in this county, and aided in its first organization, and has been from the start one of the most effective supporters of *true, straight forward* Republican principles; and he is well known, not only in this county, but throughout the State, as one of our ablest public speakers. When from year to year the candidates of our party have been nominated, the people have called upon him to support and defend them, and aid in the triumph of Republican principles; he has always cheerfully responded whenever called. He has performed the labor imposed upon him by his party, and others heretofore have enjoyed the rewards.

It is not reasonable, and becoming the magnanimity of our party, that Mr. Howard, who has so faithfully served, now to pay him the compliment of the Congressional nomination?

A Presidential election is now just upon us, and who have we more capable of being our standard bearer in this county and defending our principles against all comers than Mr. Howard? Shall we nominate a candidate and then be compelled to call for a Marshall, Howard, Kirkpatrick and others to defend him from the challenges and assaults of the enemy? We want a man who can debate and defend our political principles on the stump or in Congress, and if we can get a man who also combines the other qualifications of integrity, sobriety, industry, and general competency for the place, why should not our party avail itself of the services of such?

Mr. Howard has been a resident of Pittsburgh for the last thirty years, and during that time has been actively and successfully engaged in an honorable procession. That he is an able lawyer and conversant not only with the current political questions, but also with the fundamental principles on which our government rests, will be conceded by those acquainted with him. That he is in all respects fully competent no one will deny. Integrity is also mentioned, and the friends of temperance will never have occasion to blush for want of sobriety. We know that h is thoroughly conversant with the great manufacturing and mining interests of our county, and no man will go farther in National legislation to give adequate protection to those interests.

The Republican men of Pittsburgh, and the people generally of this Congressional District, can safely rely upon the ability, integrity and industry of Mr. Howard to represent them in Congress.

REPUBLICAN.

Science and the Useful Arts.

(From the American Artisan.)

—Some French chemists have discovered a way of increasing the lighting the flame a small cylinder of magnesia, power of gas sixty-fold, viz., by putting in This effects a saving of five sixths of the present cost.

—In the year 1866 more than ten million tons of iron ores were submitted to the action of fire in six hundred and thirteen blast furnaces, and from them we obtained about four million and a half tons of pig iron.

—Granite found in Minnesota has been tested by the Government geologists at Washington, and pronounced to be "equal, if not superior, to any in the United States, and fully equal to Russian granite, known as the best building material in Europe.

—Lieutenant Colonel Wayde, a Russian officer, has invented an apparatus for throwing light on any object under water. It is not expensive, a very important use of this invention is, that it enables the officers of a ship-of-war to discover any submarine mines or torpedoes sunk under it by the enemy.

—Neufchatel, in Switzerland, is an observatory on the most enthusiastic scale, and provided with the very finest instruments. Besides purely scientific results, it renders immense service to navigators, watches being sent in to it to produce watches which are every day becoming more perfect.

—An artesian bering in the vicinity of Geneva to a depth of 724 feet, and an elevation of 1,600 feet above the sea level, has proved that this latter is not at the one degree Fahrenheit for every 55 feet, while another at Mendoff, in Luxembourg, which penetrated to a depth of 2,394 feet, gave a result of one degree Fahrenheit for every 91 feet.

—The manufacture of strings for musical instruments has been carried on from time immemorial in some of the small villages in the Abruzzi, and at the present time the Neapolitan provinces establish their superiority in the production of this article. The strings manufactured in Italy are noted for their strength, transparency, brilliancy, and clearness of tone.

—A process for the extraction of indigo from rags dyed with that substance has lately appeared. The rags are first saturated with a weak solution of caustic soda, then placed in a boiler with a denser solution, and so powerful that it will steam at forty-five pounds pressure. The indigo in the rags is reduced, and may be washed out. It may afterward be precipitated from the soda solution by the addition of a state equal to the best commercial sort.

—Lacka a product of the Eastindies, and exudes from several species of trees upon their being punctured by an insect. In this insect forms cells for the reception of its eggs. The color of the resinous matter is due to the insect. The parent, after laying her eggs, becomes a sort of oval lump, containing a quantity of beautiful liquid. As the young feed upon this they become of the same hue, and tinge their cells more or less with the same color. The resin is used in perfumeries in water, and has been extensively used as a dye. The crimsons of Greece and Rome, and the almost imperishable reds of the Brussels and Flemish school of tapestry, are supposed to be produced by it. It yields a quantity of beautiful liquid. As the young feed upon this they become of the same hue, and tinge their cells more or less with the same color. The resin is used in perfumeries in water, and has been extensively used as a dye. The crimsons of Greece and Rome, and the almost imperishable reds of the Brussels and Flemish school of tapestry, are supposed to be produced by it. The natives use a mixture of lac, alum, and lam rind water as a crimson dye for silk or cotton cloths.

Apelles, the Painter.

The art of painting probably culminated in Apelles, the Titian of his age, who united the rich coloring and sensual charms of the Ionian with the scientific severity of the Sicyonian school. He was contemporaneous with Alexander, and was alone allowed to paint the picture of the great conqueror. He was a native of Ephesus, studied under Pamphilus or Amphipolis, and when he had gained reputation he went to Sicyon and took lessons from Melanthius. He spent the best part of his life at the Court of Philip and Alexander, and painted many portraits of them and the most of their generals. He excelled in portraits, and labored so assiduously to perfect himself in drawing, that he never let a day pass without painting. He made great improvement in the mechanical part of his art, and also was the first who covered his picture with a thin varnish, both to preserve it and bring out the colors. He has eulogized his skill. His distinguishing excellence was grace, "that artless balance of motion and repose, springing from character, founded on propriety, which Quintilian has said fell short of the truth, overleaps the modesty of nature." His great contemporaries may have equalled him in perspective, accuracy, and finish; but he excelled in grace of conception and refinement of taste, which placing him by the general consent of ancient authors, at the head of all the painters of the world. His greatest work was his Venus Anadyomene, or Venus rising out of the sea, in which female grace was personified. The falling drops of water from her hair formed a transparent veil over her form. It cost one hundred talents, and was painted for the Temple of Æsculapius at Cos, and afterwards placed by Augustus in the temple which he dedicated to Julius Cæsar. The lower part of it becoming injured, no one could be found to repair it. Nor was there an artist who could complete an unfinished picture which he left. He was a man who courted criticism, and who was endowed with a sense of humor. He was a great admirer and friend of Protogenes of Rhodes, who was his equal in finish, but who never knew, as Apelles did, when to cease correcting.—*Dr. Lord's Old Roman World.*

Tale Muscle in Germany.

The Yale *Courant* says: "We have had the pleasure of reading a letter from a young American in Dresden, Germany, received by one of the senior class. It contains the following reference to Cleveland, of 1867, which is quite interesting: "My friends, M., Y., and Cleveland—the last formerly a boating man of Yale, and a very jolly one, by-the-bye—were at a restaurant on Saturday night. M., who is not yet quite up in German customs, came in and commenced playing billiards with his hat on. The Professor of English in the Polytechnic Institute made some remarks on the subject to the Professor of English in the same institution. The Englishman defended M., and, as the dispute grew hot, thought himself insulted, and struck the Frenchman in the face. Immediately all the Germans in the room, ten of them, pitched on the English Professor. Cleveland and Young Miami and shoving him out of the room. Cleveland and the other two came to the rescue, in order to see fair play and to prevent the English man from being put out of the room. The Germans have not the first idea of boxing. They raise their hands over their heads and strike downward. The consequence was that the three Americans whipped the ten Dutchmen, and stopped the quarrel. Cleveland got hurt much, but the Englishman told his class the next day that he had a bad headache, and would not be able to give a very long lesson."

—The safe of the Treasurer of Louisa county, Iowa, was robbed by burglars on the night of the 7th inst. of $17,000. The burglars names are H. C. Stone and T. W. Horton, for whose apprehension one thousand dollars reward is offered, and one thousand dollars for the recovery of the money.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Tapping Sugar Maple Trees.

Years ago, when the country was new, it was no object to protect the maple, for the forests were broad, and sugar trees were growing thickly through a great portion of them. They fell with other trees, until the woodman's axe converted acres of forests into tillable fields, leaving in too many cases but a small nook of woodland upon the farm. For a few years past it has been noticed that maple trees are dying out faster than others. Where but a short time ago thousands were used for sugar making, but hundreds stand to-day. The cause of this can be attributed to nothing but the severe mode practiced in tapping.

The old plan of boxing with an axe was abandoned, and one supposed to be less injurious adopted; but since tapping with a bit, bored from one to two inches deep, trees have died faster than ever before. When an incision is made into the sap wood only, it will heal up, but when made deeper it never will, and all the adjacent parts will die, and often decay.

Now, in proof of this, let any farmer examine two maples that have been tapped for a dozen or more years—the one with the bit and the other with an axe or gouge—the cuts by the latter not made beyond the sap flowing wood. The inner wood of the former and much of the surface will be found dead, while the other, where it has sufficient time for healing, is now living and forms a perfect guard, so tough and sound that it will be next to impossible to split a log of it, stove-wood length. Another proof of this may be made by noting the difference in the decrease of maples in different sugar orchards where the two modes have been practiced.

Trees tapped receiving the least injury are most profitable, for the reason that the greater portion of sap flows from the wood near the bark. When a tree is tapped with a bit, the spile stops up the best flowing grains. When an incision is made with a large auger or gouge, more grains are opened, and of course a greater flow of sap obtained. It is a fact, however, that when trees are tapped in this way, the wind dries up the wood sooner than when a bit is used, but this is easily prevented by frequent freshing over. Many farmers have, within a few years past, used sheet iron spiles and a large auger, and have found them profitable and less injurious to the tree than any other kind.

Around cultivated fields and in meadows all brush should be cut close annually. Where this is done the labor of keeping the brush crippled is but little trouble. It improves very much the appearance of the land, and relieves them from the injurious effects of the tall brush. Mowers are shy about putting their grass scythes into the bush. Therefore, we always have a good sharp brush scythe for the purpose of trimming out the young brush beside the fences, at the same time we cut the grass. Do not come then, this important matter is often forgotten or neglected.—*Maine Farmer.*

Railroad Doors for Barns.

These doors are far superior to the old fashioned doors, which revolve on hinges. They are opened and closed by means of a rail and several small iron trucks securely attached to the top, and are so constructed as not only to close the door effectually against the ingress of rain, snow and cold air, but to the very outside edge, in every respect, efficient. Large doors are formed by one inch matched boards, placed perpendicularly, and closed by match strips of the same in a diagonal direction, or from corner to corner on both sides. These strips are so put on as to represent the sheating often seen on fine houses, being about six inches in width, and covering the entire surface. It will be seen at once that three thickness of matched boards, securely nailed and thoroughly painted, besides being so hung as to obviate effectually all possibility of sagging, as in the case with doors of ordinary construction and workmanship when hung by the usual way, must secure an article of great efficiency and of an almost indestructible character. The labor of opening and closing these doors may be performed by the merest boy, and in windy weather they are not slamming and endangering not only their own fastenings and hinges, but the lives, also, of all by whom they are approached. The old fashion of placing the trucks at the bottom is anything but desirable, as the former is liable to become clogged by snow and ice; but when it is placed at the top, no obstruction can possibly intervene from this source; the door glides easily along the rail, and never requires to be forced open by main strength. Small doors for tie-ups, sheds, out-houses and other similar buildings, are constructed in a similar way. They are much cheaper than panel doors, to which they are preferable for all purposes where strength and durability are required.—*A Farmer in Germantown Telegraph.*

The Importance of Agriculture.

What must be the feelings of happiness and contentment of the man who by skillful turning to proper account his intimate knowledge of the peculiarities of his land, has succeeded without increased application of labor or capital, in gaining from it a permanent increase of produce? For such a result is not only a personal advantage to himself, but a most important benefit conferred upon all mankind. How paltry and insignificant do all our discoveries and inventions appear, compared to what is in the power of the agriculturist to achieve!

All our advance in arts and sciences are of no avail in increasing the condition of human existence; and though a small fraction of society may, by their means, be gainers in intellectual enjoyment, the load of misery weighing upon the great mass of people remains the same. A hungry man cares not for preaching, and a child that is to learn anything at school must not be sent there with an empty stomach.

Every step in advances, however, made by agriculture, serves to alleviate the sufferings and troubles of mankind, and to make the human mind susceptible and capable of appreciating the good and the beautiful that art and science present to us. Improvements in agriculture constitute the only solid foundation for further progress in all other branches of knowledge.—*Liebig.*

Mulch for Fruit Trees.

A subscriber would like to know through the *Maine Farmer* if horse manure, where straw is used for bedding, would be a good mulch for young apple trees.

Note.—The material spoken of above will make an excellent mulch, and we wish it might be more generally used for the purpose than it is. For newly set trees a mulch of some sort, either the above, straw, chip dirt or forest leaves, should invariably be used, as it will more than pay the expense twice over in the benefit it will be to the tree. A mulch of some kind not only serves as an excellent protection against the ill effects of midsummer droughts, which often prove of great injury to newly planted trees, but it is also a good substitute for mellow culture in situations unfavorable for fruit trees, or in places where good cultivation cannot be secured.

What Makes a Bushel.

The following table of pounds of various articles to make a bushel, may be of interest to some of our readers:

Wheat—65 pounds to the bushel; corn shelled, 56 pounds; corn on the cob, 70 pounds; rye, 56 pounds; oats, 32 pounds; barley, 46 pounds; buckwheat, 52 pounds; Irish potatoes, 50 pounds; onions, 57 pounds; beans, 60 pounds; beans, peeled, clover seed, 60 pounds; timothy seed, 45 pounds; hemp seed, 45 pounds; bluegrass seed, 14 pounds; dried peaches, 33 pounds; flax seed, 58 pound; castor beans, 46 pounds; dried apples, 24 pounds; coal, 85 pounds.

Dwarf Evergreens.

Dwarf evergreens, planted in tubs or boxes, where, during the past summer, verbenas, geraniums, &c., have freely bloomed, help to give a cheerful and pleasing character to a portion of the garden or lawn that otherwise would present a barren and unsightly feature. The evergreens, if not wanted in spring to plant out elsewhere, may be kept in the tubs in the back yard, or massed in and around among groups of stately trees.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"LAST NIGHT."

BY J. W. F.

Last night I sat alone and drank
Perhaps, a pint or brandy,
I soon into a slumber sank
And dreamed that I was Andy.
And that the devil came to me
Of honor, wealth and splendor—
Things which a man should not despise,
But shunned the more tender.
For what are we in this short life
Without a name or station?
Only 86 from such a one
As saved this "Yankee nation."
He said, "All these you shall possess,
If but half my orders,
You shall be King, you shall distress
Your foes within these borders.
And you shall sell your soul and all,
To act while you are thinking;
But you be sure on—to them all
Be sure to keep winking.
For drink will give your mind great light,
While they but keep their level;
The more they drink the more I'll write
I would advise you call to mind
Poor Andy, and his trouble.

Bathing in the Dead Sea.

From a work recently published in England we learn that the effect on the buoyancy of the waters and the appearance of the Dead Sea is taken: Though in breadth not exceeding ten miles, the Dead Sea seems boundless to the eye. Nothing meets the view from the south, and the murmur of the waves as they break on the flint-strewn shores, together with the lines of drift-wood and sea-weed, have combined to give to its waters a resemblance of the ocean. Curious to experience the sensations of swimming in so curious a sea, I put the tests to various accounts of the extreme buoyancy of the water. In this I was convinced that there was no exaggeration in what I had had heard. I found the water almost tepid, and so strong that the chief difficulty was to keep myself sufficiently under. I was thrown up in the air at every vigorous stroke. When floating, half the body rose above the surface, and,

The Pittsburgh Gazette

LITERARY NOTES.

—Recently the Cincinnati police, being instructed to suppress the sale of immoral publications, and to confiscate all such as they should find exposed for sale, discovered during their raid on a certain shop some photographs of the Appollo Belvidere and of the Venus di Medici. These were actually seized upon and confiscated as prurient and immodest. Our American people generally can be divided into two classes, which can both be appropriately named by dividing between them the name which Mr. Charles Reade so sharply applied to the *Round Table*, viz: Prurients and Prudes. The former scoff at decency; the latter do not know what decency is. To reduce these both to a happy medium, to teach them to appreciate the difference between a Venus of Correggio or Titian, and an indecent picture in a Police Gazette, is to be the rugged work of the cultured few who form the exceptions to the two above named classes. The founding of galleries of good pictures and statuary will do much towards this end, but not all, for even in Munich, the home of artists, the false modesty of visitors to the galleries has forced the Government to grant to the masterpieces of ancient and modern art contained in the Glyptothek, the slight covering of the only garment known to have been fashioned by divine hands, copied in tin, and ugly enough to disfigure the Fawn of Atheas or the Venus of the Capitol. Nothing immoral was ever created, and the human form copied, either with chisel or brush, by Heaven inspired Genius, can only tend to purify and not to vitiate the minds and tastes of the beholders. If this truth were impressed on the minds of all, it should go far to teach the lesson which is needed so much by many, among others the police of the Queen City.

—The author of "Cometh up as a Flower" has written a new novel with an almost equally absurd name. "The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and it is nothing but a fiction after all.

—"All for Greed," the new novel by the Baroness Blaze de Bury, which is now running in "St. Pauls," as a serial is shortly to be published in two volumes.

—"Last Leaves; Sketches and Criticisms," is the title of a posthumous volume by Alexander Smith, which is being now published in England.

—A new edition of Robert Browning's works is being published in London. The first volume contains "Pauline," "Paracelsus" and "Strafford."

—Florida, the Stonewall Brigade, is the name of a new romance by General Lee, in the *Southern Home Journal*, published in Baltimore.

—A new printing club is proposed in London, which shall translate and publish the best stories, old and new, of foreign literature.

—Mr. Worsley's incomplete translation of the "Iliad" in Spencerian stanzas is to be finished by Pro. Connington.

—Hepworth Dixon's "Spiritual Wives" has reached a third edition in England, which is more than it deserves.

—A posthumous volume by the late Maximilian, entitled "My first Wanderings," is soon to be ready.

—Mr. Gladstone's work on "Greece and Phœnecia" is nearly ready for publication.

—"On the Wing" is a new book about the late Arch Duke Maximilian, of Austria.

—Dora is the name of a new novel which Miss Julia Kavanagh is soon to publish.

—"Only Temper is the like of a new novel now in press. Mrs. H. Newby is author.

—Mrs. Yelverton finds appreciative audiences for her readings down South.

—A Mr. Robert Brown is engaged on a "Physical Geography of Greenland."

GLEANINGS.

—Trichina prevails in Michigan.

—Mrs. Gouive, aged 109 years, died recently at Kickapoo, Illinois.

—George Topley, the English pedestrian, has arrived in America.

—The great Methodist preacher Morley Punshon is coming to America.

—A druggist is on trial in New York for poisoning a woman through carelessness.

—Ohio has a population of 68 to the square mile; Massachusetts, 162; New York 85.

—Covering walls and ceilings with shavings from wood instead of paper is the latest novelty.

—An ambitious youth in Michigan failed to chop off his own head with a hatchet. Not a difficult feat in politics.

—Bellville, Ill., is called the mother of Governors, having furnished that Commonwealth with their Chief Executive.

—St. Paul, Minn., is the rat skin mart of the world. 80,000 of the mischievous little creatures were killed for their hides last year.

—The Chicago water-works have cost nearly three millions of dollars, and the water is not extraordinary in quality after all.

—Twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven hogs were killed and cured at a small town named Connersville, in Indiana, this season.

—An Ohio statistician estimates that a few years hence New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri will each contain five million inhabitants.

—It is considered politeness for young gentlemen to lift and carry the trail of ladies when the sweet creatures cross a muddy thoroughfare. Fashion makes slaves of us all.

—A female fraud, representing herself to be worth a cool million of dollars, has been playing the confidence game in Indianapolis, taking in and doing for a number of shrewd merchants.

—A poor woman, with want pictured in her face, and a little edition of the same sort resting on her arm, went from door to door in Bridgeport, Ct., with tearful, prayerful eyes, asking alms from the charitable. She wanted, if possible, to collect money enough to have the sweet little baby's photograph taken. Very sad.

TRADE AND LABOR.

—England imports eight million lbs. of tea annually.

—A new plow factory has been started in Charleston, Ill.

—The cotton mills at Waltham, Mass., began to run on full time on Monday last.

—Nearly 300 manufactories and workshops were put up in New York city in 1867.

—The Boston Duck Company, whose mills are in Palmer, Mass, have declared a 3 per cent. dividend.

—After a brief suspension, the Bellefonte (Centre county, Pa.,) glass works have resumed operations.

—Co-operative coal companies are among the most thriving associations in New York and Brooklyn.

—One of the furnaces of the Thomas Iron Works, near Easton, Pa., yielded 351 tons of pig iron in one week's operation.

—A portion of the journeymen tailors o Philadelphia are on a strike upon a dispute about wages with some of their employers.

—The Uncasville (Conn.) Manfacturing Company, lately running short, are now producing cotton goods to their full capacity.

—Hundreds of people in Winnebago county, Wis., are going into hop growing, and millions of poles have been cut this winter.

—The Allerton Iron Works at Naugatuck, Conn., are manufacturing steam fire-engines of great capacity and superior workmanship.

—Of the hat trade, the New York *Bulletin*, 22d inst., says: "There is but little variation in prices in the wholesale hat trade at present. Jobbers buy only to supply demand. Prices rule lower than is usual at this season of the year."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS which may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. fe21dat

☞ WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warrant equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Smoke Stacks, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and Iron Manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. fe8dcal

☞ ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Success ors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Foundors and Machinists, Pittsburgh

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 18 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

☞ Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ta11:r63

☞ LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS.

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Rolled Bolt Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Consignments to Hanmers, Machine and Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET, and 139 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. ov15:dod&wt

☞ MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED in four weeks, as is guaranteed. DR. RICORD'S ELIXIR OF LIFE restores manly powers, from whatever cause arising; the ill of early indulgence, bad habits, self-abuse, impotency and climate give way at once to this wonderful medicine. Failure impossible. Circulars regularly according to the directions (which are very plain and simple) sent free from business or pleasure.) Failure is impossible. Sold in bottles at $3, or four quantities in one for $9. Be sure and order of the sole appointed agent in America, B. GRATZER, 196 Second Ave., New York. Sold by druggists generally. fe20:m,th,s,w

☞ PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, a New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the only true theory ever published to live for: Youth, maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; the cause of indigestion, flatulence and nervousness, averted and Marriage Philosophically considered. So plain you cannot misunderstand it. Sent by mail to be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps. Address, secretary, MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, 618 Broadway, New York. fe20:6t,th,s

☞ QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 278 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

mh20:v0

☞ MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Mt. Carmel Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ja25:m&w7

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SPECIAL NOTICE,

To Purchasers of Clothing,

CRAY & LOGAN,

47 St. Clair Street,

In order to close out their still large assortment of

Boys', Youth's and Children's

CLOTHING,

Are now offering goods at DECIDED BARGAINS.

BOYS' SUITS FOR $5.00!

All other goods equally low.

GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 47 St. Clair Street.

ja24:th7

WINTER GOODS.

E HOUSTON & CO.,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a second supply of

Winter Coatings,

Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Fits guaranteed and prices very reasonable.

A full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. no5:th8

P. McARDLE,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 93½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JONES & BUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the East a full supply of PIECE GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no27:th6

VASES,

COLOGNE SETS,

FANCY CHINA,

Parian Statuettes,

BOHEMIAN GLASS

And other STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, a great variety.

100 Wood Street.

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.

de18:

MALT.—800 BUSHELS

FALL BARLEY MALT

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

McKANE & ANJER,

141 WATER STREET.

Pittsburgh, January 23, 1868.

MARTIN LIEBLER,

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Also, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.,

No. 123 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa

Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

NOTICE—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 25TH DAY OF FEBRUARY for digging a portion of the trenches for the Allegheny County Workhouse and Insebriate Asylum.

GEO. ALBREE, Secretary.

☞ Specifications may be seen at BAKER & McKEE'S Office, St. Clair street fe13:t12

REMOVAL.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 66 SMITHFIELD STREET.

fe13:120

F. ARTOS,

MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING

DRAFTSMAN.

Office, PHILO HALL, No. 75 THIRD STREET, with Mr Holland & Co. PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN,

SEED STORE—114 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite Post Office, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Greenhouses at Oakland. Nurseries on Squirrel Hill. ja10

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Warm Air Registers and Ventilators,

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at

BISSELL & CO.'S,

No. 323 LIBERTY ST.

WALL PAPERS!

WALL PAPERS!

Comprising a full stock of all grades, from the cheap Brown to the fine stamped Gold Paper, to be sold as low as the lowest in market. Call and see at

127 MARKET STREET, near 4th.

R. E. SIDDELL & SON.

BARR & MOSER,

Architects,

FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 2 and 4 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Special attention given to the designing and building of Cot t Houses and public buildings.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS,

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S.

We have just received a fine assortment of all goods in our line, such as

COTTON HOSIERY,

MERINO HOSIERY,

SPRING GLOVES.

AN EXTRA FINE LOT OF

BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS.

IN GENT'S AND LADIES'

UNDERWEAR,

We have a full line for Spring and Summer. We have received a complete variety of

Linen Fdk'fs, for Ladies, Gent's & Children; Lace Handkerchiefs, of all kinds; Lace Collars; Morrison's Star Shirts; Fallmok Shirts; Victoria Lawn, Linen Cambric, etc.

Ristori Aprons,

Different sizes and beautiful patterns.

OUR LINE OF KID GLOVES

WILL DEFY COMPETITION.

VELVET RIBBONS, in all colors.

The new JERSEY SILK FACE COLLAR, in fit large and small.

☞ Wholesale buyers will do well to give us a trial.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.'S,

78 & 80 Market St.

fe20:

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

JOS. HORNE & CO.

HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS;
DIMITY BANDS;
NEW STYLE RUFFLINGS;
SILK AND BULLION FRINGES;
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS, all widths and shades;
THE CHA-SEPOY TIE, something new, for Ladies.

A LARGE LOT OF

PLAIN AND HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,

VERY CHEAP.

A full line of all shades and sizes

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES;

TASSELED KID GLOVES.

A choice assortment of FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, BRIDAL WREATHS, &c.

THE CELEBRATED

Bismarck Paper Collars,

For which we are the Wholesale Agents. Also, agents for METROPOLITAN and KEYSTONE Paper Collar Companies.

Buying, as we do, exclusively for cash, we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

77 and 79 Market Street.

fe17:

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

No. 87 MARKET STREET.

BLEACHED MUSLINS,

CALICOES AND CRASH,

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

CLOSING OUT,

To make room for extending the Store Room back.

☞ Remember the place,

No. 87 Market Street.

ja24

1868. FEBRUARY. 1868.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh.

Have now open a LARGE NEW STOCK, which they offer at

LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN PRICES.

Merchants desiring to assort up, and save the advance, should call at

No. 115 WOOD STREET.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

27 *Fifth Street.*

Fine Furs for Holiday Presents.

FANCY BOXES.

FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLES,

MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.

All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY.

WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.

KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.

HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS.

CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.

FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. de24

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

third house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR THE FINEST TEAS,

The Choicest Groceries,

The Purest Spices,

And the best CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES, &c., at the most reasonable prices, go to

FRANCE'S TEA MART,

1418 15 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE TO

INDIVIDUAL HOLDERS OF

SHARES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The Shareholders of the Exchange and Fourth National Banks of Pittsburgh, and others who own Stock in any of the National Banks of other localities in the State, and who reside in this county, are hereby notified that the books will be open on the 2d day of March next, for the receipt of the three mill state tax for 1867, as per act of Assembly, approved April 15th, 1867, and will remain open the usual time given for the receipt of other taxes after which time the undersigned will be appointed to collect from delinquents the other taxes are collected.

DAVID AIKEN, Jr.,

fe3:k77 County Treasurer.

F. W. C. FELD,

DEALER IN

GLUE, CURLED HAIR,

Tanners' Scraps, Screens,

CATTLE TAILS,

Bones, Neat's Foot Oil, &c.,

Office and Warehouse—No. 124 SMITHFIELD STREET, (nearly opposite the Post Office.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, February 18 1868.

CANAL SEWER ASSESSMENTS

Notice is hereby given to the owners of property within the limits assessed for the construction of the Canal Sewer, and all parties interested, that the said assessment is will now be received at the Treasurer's office, subject to a DEDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT., and that if the same is not paid within thirty days from the approval of the report by Council, it will be placed in the hands of the City Solicitor for collection, as required by law.

D. MAGPHERON,
City Treasurer.

fe18:l45

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

AND AUCTIONEERS,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms.

Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate at private sale.

Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office, 1 4 FOURTH STREET. o23

STOVES! STOVES!

FREDERICK SCHULZE,

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Dealer in Cutlery, Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Bonders, Britannia and Block Tin Ware, No. 118 WYLIE STREET, near Washington.

Enamel and Lined Ware, wholesale and retail. ☞ All Jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to

J. D. MATTHEWS,

STAMP AND STENCIL CUTTER,

231 Liberty Street, opposite Wood.

BRANDING IRONS, STAMPS AND STENCIL MARKING PLATES ALPHABETS AND FIGURES in Steel or Copper, of shortest notice and the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE. We defy competition.

☞ Agents Wanted. no22:3m

F. MUSSMANN,

FIFTH STREET, between Wood & Cherry Sts.,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice. je13:d60

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

JUST IMPORTED,

And Especially Adapted to this Market,

VELVET CARPETS,

OF MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS.

English Body & Tapestry Brussels,

INGRAINS AND HEMPS,

The FINEST ASSORTMENT and the LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

COMMON CARPETS,

25 Cents a Yard.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

fe27:

SPRING SALES.

CARPETS

HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED

BOTTOM PRICES.

McCALLUM BROS.,

Offer a large assortment of all kinds of CARPETS, &c., at a reduction from previous season's prices UNPARALLELED SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

OIL CLOTHS,

Of every goods, and decidedly the largest stock in any house in the city.

McCALLUM BROTHERS

81 Fifth Street, above Wood.

fe10:

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.

AT

BOVARD, ROSE & CO'S,

21 Fifth Street,

ja18:d&wF (OVER BATES & BELL'S.

FEBRUARY 1868.

NEW CARPETS!

OUR CUSTOMERS WILL FIND

Our New Spring Stock,

Which we are just opening, unequalled in extent and variety, and the prices

Lower than any New or Old Goods

In the market, of equal qualities and styles,

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET

fe4:d&T (SECOND FLOOR.)

OIL WORKS & COMPANIES

EUREKA OIL WORKS,

Manufacturers of

Eureka Carbon Oil,

THE CELEBRATED

Sperm Lubricating Oils,

CHEMICAL LINSEED OIL,

Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils; Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

S. C. MACHESNEY, Agent,

19 Irwin Street,

PITTSBURGH.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

Dalzell's Block, Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS:

WARING, KING & CO.,

187 Walnut St., Phila.

H. M. LONG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE BURNING OIL.

Brand—"LUCIFER."

Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TACK BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

PITTSBURGH OFFICE—De soll's Building corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—127 Walnut st. ap14:m3

WM. WIGHTMAN.....D. A. ANDERSON

EAGLE OIL WORKS,

Lawrenceville.

WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,

Refiners and Dealers in

PETROLEUM,

OFFICE, SECOND STORY, CONNER HANCOCK STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY.

J. C. RUFFUM. C. A. KRIEW. W. H. WHITEHEAD

SOHO OIL WORKS,

Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

LUBRICATING OILS,

No. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET.

RUFFUM, KRIEW & CO.

CONFECTIONERIES, &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES,

CAKES, FRUITS, &c.,

at the lowest prices and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS RICHTER

No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

HENRY W. HORBACH,

Confectionery and Bakery,

No. 200 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Between Seventh and Liberty.

☞ LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

GEORGE BEAVEN,

CANDY MANUFACTURER,

And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,

118 FEDERAL STREET, second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny City.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM

Iron Broker,

124 First Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Josephine, Isabella, Duncannon, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. K. Charcoal Pig IRONS.

Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

LEWIS KIN.....NICHOLAS SCHWARTZ.

KIM & SCHWARTZ,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware,

And dealers in COOKING STOVES and HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

TIN ROOFING AND JOB WORK DONE TO ORDER.

No. 118 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite the Post Office, and No. 44 WYLIE STREET, near Tunnel.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

oct1:gd

COMMISS'N MERCHANTS.

JAS. E. MEANOR.....JOS. HARPER.

MEANOR & HARPER,

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

249 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.

Consignments solicited.

REFERENCE—J. G. Martin, Cashier Mechanics National Bank; J. S. Dilworth & Co.; Kennedy & Bro. ja6:3m

M. STEELE.....J. A. STEELE.

M. STEELE & SON,

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aug15:

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A well improved Farm, situated at Huston's Mill, P. R. R., two miles west of New Florence, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing 263 acres of good land, suitable for grazing, farming or the cultivation of grapes. The whole tract is well watered by ever failing springs, and a well of never failing water is in the barn yard. The land is all underlaid with a vein of coal from 4 to 5 feet thick. On the improvements are a good frame house, containing nine rooms; a good frame bank barn, 40 by 60; a good orchard of choice fruit, together with a variety of pear, peach and cherry trees. The land will be sold either in whole or lots, to suit purchasers. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., when terms will be made known.

fe26:td&w3 JAMES WATT.

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Within 25 minutes' walk of the Monongahela bridge. The house contains five rooms, kitchen, hall and cellar. Lot 100 feet front by 80 feet deep. Fronting on three streets. On the lot are 60 full bearing grape vines of five different varieties, also all kinds of small berry, such as gooseberries, blackberries, strawberries and currants; also, peach, pear, apple, quince and cherry trees. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of

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PUBLIC SALE.—On Saturday, February 29th, 1868, HOUSE AND LOT in one of the most desirable localities in Manchester, Allegheny City, will be sold at public sale by auction, at the residence of the subscriber, on the corner of Sandusky and Ohio streets, Allegheny City, at 10 o'clock A. M. The house is of brick, two-story, contains six large rooms, all well finished, with cellar under the house, and a good sized large garden, and the best of water. Also, at the same time and place, LOT NO. 2 IN HALL, 129 liberty street, or the undersigned, on the premises. W. KOHNE, Assignee of Allegheny City, Pa. fe26

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WILLIAM WARD,
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opposite the Cathedral.

ja

FROM WASHINGTON.

Message from the President.

He Attempts to Justify His Removal of Secretary Stanton.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1868.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following message, which was read in secret session, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. The Senate removed from it the injunction of secrecy.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received a copy of the resolution adopted by the Senate on the 21st instant, as follows:

Whereas, The Senate have received and considered the communication of the President, stating that he had removed Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and has designated the Adjutant General of the Army to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, therefore,

"*Resolved*, by the Senate of the United States, that under the Constitution and laws of the United States the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War, and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim*."

This resolution is confined to the power of the President to remove the Secretary of War, and to designate another officer to perform the duties of the office *ad interim*, and by its preamble is made expressly applicable to the removal of Mr. Stanton, and the designation of Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army. Without, therefore, attempting to discuss the general power of removal as to all officers, upon which subject no expression of opinion is contained in the resolution, I shall confine myself to the questions as thus limited, the power to remove the Secretary of War.

It is declared in the resolution "that under the Constitution and laws of the United States the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim*." As to the question of power under the Constitution, I do not propose at present to enter upon its discussion. The uniform practice from the beginning of the government, as established by every President who has exercised the office, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, have settled the question in favor of the power of the President to remove all officers, excepting a class holding appointments of a judicial character, and to designate any decision has ever excepted a Secretary of War from the general power of the President to make removable from office. If it were necessary that I should refer to the power of the Executive under the laws of the United States to remove from office the Secretary of War.

The resolution denies that under these laws this power has any existence. In other words, it affirms that no such authority is recognized or given by the statutes of the country. What then are the laws of the United States which give the President the power to remove that officer? I know but two laws which bear upon this question. The first in order of time is the Act of August 7th, 1789, creating the Department of War, which, after providing for a Secretary as its principal officer, proceeds as follows:

Section 2. That there shall be in the said Department an inferior officer, to be appointed by the said principal officer, to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, and to be called chief clerk in the Department of War, and who, whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, shall, during such vacancy, have the charge and custody of all records, books and papers pertaining to the said Department.

It is clear that this act, passed by a Congress many of whose members participated in the formation of the Constitution, so far from denying the power of the President to remove the Secretary of War, recognizes it as existing in the Executive alone, without the co-operation of the Senate, or of any other department of the Government. Furthermore, this act does not purport to confer the power by legislative authority, nor in fact was there any other source of legislation through which it was bestowed upon the Executive. The recognition of the power by this act is therefore complete, as a recognition under the Constitution itself, nor there was no other source or authority from which it could be derived.

The other act, which refers to this question is that regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed by Congress on the second day of March, 1867. The first section of that act is in the following words:

That every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and any person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is and shall be entitled to hold office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided, provided that the Secretary of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General, shall hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

The fourth section of the same act restricts the test of office to the limit prescribed by the law creating them. That part of the first section which precedes the proviso, declares that every person holding a civil office, to which he has been or may be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed. It purports to take from the Executive, during the fixed time established for the tenure of office, the independent power of removal, and to require for such removal the concurrent action of the President and the Senate. The proviso that follows proceeds to fix the term of office of the several heads of departments, whose term never had been defined before, by prescribing that they shall hold the r office respectfully for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Thus, as to these enumerated officers, the provision from the President the power of removal, except with the advice and consent of the Senate. By its terms, however, before he can be deprived of the power to displace them, it must appear that he himself has appointed them. It is only in that case they have any tenure of office, or any independent right to hold during the term of the President and one month after the end of his official functions. The proviso, therefore, gives no tenure of office to any one of these officers, who has been appointed by the President, beyond one month after the accession of his successor.

In the case of Mr. Stanton, the only appointment under which he held the office of Secretary of War was that conferred upon him by my immediate predecessor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. He has never held from me any appointment as the head of the War Department. Whatever right he had to hold the office was derived from that original appointment, and from no subsequence. The law was not intended to protect such an incumbent of the War Department, by taking from the President the power to remove him. This, in my judgment, is precisely clear, and the law itself admits of no other construction. We find in all that portion of the first section which precedes the proviso, that as to civil officers generally the President is deprived of the power of removal, and it is plain that if there had been no proviso that power would just as clearly have been taken from him as far as it applies to the seven heads of departments. But for reasons, which were no doubt satisfactory to Congress, these principal officers were specially provided for, and as to them the express and only requirements is that the President who has appointed them shall not without the advice and consent of the Senate, remove them from office. The consequence is that as to any officer embracing the officers designated in the 1st section of the act, takes from me the power, without the concurrence of the Senate, to remove any one of them I have appointed, but does not protect such of them as I did not appoint, nor give to them any tenure of office beyond my pleasure. An examination of this act, then, shows that while that part of the second provision it made for officers generally, in another clause there is a class of officers designated by their official titles, who are exempted from the general terms of the proviso, and in reference to whom a clear distinction is made as to the general power of removal limited in the first clause of the section. This distinction is, that as to the seven enumerated officers, the full office under the appointment of the President, the power of removal can only be exercised by him with the consent of the Senate, while as to those who have not been appointed by him the like denial of his power to displace them. It would be a violation of the plain meaning of this enactment to place Mr. Stanton upon this footing, as these heads of departments have been appointed by myself. As to him this law gives him no tenure of office. The members of my Cabinet, who have been appointed by me are by this act entitled to hold for one month after the term of my office shall cease, but Mr. Stanton could not, against the wishes of my successor, hold a moment beyond. If he were permitted by that successor to hold for the first two weeks, would that successor have no power to remove him? But the power of my successor over him would be no greater than my own. If my successor would have the power to remove Mr. Stanton after permitting him to remain a term of two weeks, because he was appointed by his predecessor, I, who have tolerated Mr. Stanton no more than two years, certainly have the same right to remove him, and upon the same ground, namely, that he was not appointed by me, but by my predecessor. Under this construction of the Tenure of Office act, I have never doubted my power to remove him. Whether the act was constitutional or not, it was always my opinion that it did not secure him from removal. I was aware that there were doubts as to the construction of the law and from the first deemed it desirable that at the earliest possible moment these doubts should be settled, and the true construction of the act fixed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. My order of suspension in August last was intended to place the case in such a position as would make a resort to a judicial decision both necessary and proper. My understanding and wishes, however, under that order of suspension, were frustrated, and the late order for Mr. Stanton's removal was a further step towards the accomplishment of that purpose.

I repeat that my own conviction as to the true construction of the law, and as to the constitutionality, were well settled and fully sustained by the opinion of my Cabinet, including Mr. Stanton himself. Upon the question of constitutionality each one in turn deliberately advised me that the tenure of office act was unconstitutional. Upon the question whether as to those members who were appointed by my predecessor, that act took from me the power to remove them, those members were equally explicit, in presence of the others sitting in the Cabinet, said that they did not come within the provisions of the act, and that it was no protection to them. No one dissented from this construction, and I understood them all to acquiesce in its correctness. In a matter of such consequence I was not disposed to rest my own opinions though fortified by my Constitutional advisers. I have therefore sought to bring the question at as early a day as possible before the Supreme Court of the United States for final and authoritative decision.

In respect to so much of the resolution as relates to the degredation of an officer to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, I have only to say I have exercised this power under the provisions of the first section of the Act of February 13th, 1795, which, so far as they are applicable to vacancy caused by removals, I understand them to be still in force. The legislation upon the subject of filling vacancies in appointments in the Executive Departments stands as to the War office as follows. The section of the act of the 7th of August, 1789, made no provision for a vacancy in the very case of a removal of the head of the War Department, and upon such a vacancy, the charge and custody of the records, books and papers to the Chief Clerk. Next by the act of the 8th of May, 1792, section eight it provided that in case of vacancy occasioned by death, absence from the seat of Government, of sickness of the head of the War Department, the President may authorize a person to perform the duties of the office until a successor is appointed, or the disability removed. The act, it will be observed, does not provide for the case of a vacancy caused by removal. Then by the first section of the act of February 13th, 1795, it is provided that in case of any vacancy the President may appoint a person to perform the duties while the vacancy exists. These are followed by that of the 20th of February, 1863, by the first section of which provision is again made for a vacancy caused by death, resignation, absence from the seat of government, or sickness of the head of an executive department, and upon the occurrence of such a vacancy power is given to the President to authorize the head of any other executive department, or other officers in either of said departments, whose appointment is vested in the President, at his discretion to perform the duties of said respective offices until a successor be appointed, or such absence or inability by sickness shall cease; provided, that no one vacancy shall be supplied in the manner aforesaid for a longer period than six months. This law, with some modifications, re-enacts the act of 1797, and provides, as did that act, for but one vacancy. It does not include, but, like the act of 1792, it makes no provision for a vacancy occasioned by removal. It has reference altogether to vacancies arising from other causes. Now, whatever may be my construction of the act of 1863, while it implicitly repeals the act of 1792, regulating the vacancies therein described, it has no bearing whatever on so much of the act of 1795 as applies to vacancy caused by removal. The act of 1795 therefore furnishes the rule for a vacancy occasioned by removal, one of the vacancies expressly provided for in the act of 7th of August, 1789 creating the Department of War. Certainly there is no express repeal by the act of 1863 of the act of 1795. The repeal, if there is any, is by implication. And even if it be admitted that there is a clear inconsistency between the two acts. The act of 1790 is inconsistent with that of 1863, as to a vacancy occasioned by death, resignation, absence or sickness, but not at all inconsistent as to a vacancy caused by removal. It is assuredly proper that the President should have the same power to fill promptly a vacancy occasioned by removal, as he has to supply a place made vacant by death or expiration of a term. If, for instance, the incumbent of an office should be found wholly unfit for the discharge of its functions, and his public service should require his immediate expulsion, a remedy should exist and be at once applied, and time be allowed the President to select and appoint a successor, as is permitted in case of a vacancy caused by death or the termination of an official term. The necessity therefore for an *ad interim* appointment is just as great, and indeed may be greater, in cases of removal than in others. Before it be held, therefore, that the power given by the act of 1795, in cases of removal, is abrogated by succeeding legislation, an express repeal ought to appear. So wholesome a power should certainly not be taken away by loose implications. It may be, however, that in this, as in other cases of implied repeal, doubts may arise. It is confessedly one of the subtlest debatable questions which arise in the construction of statutes upon such a question. If I have fallen into an erroneous construction, I submit whether it should be characterized as a violation of official duty and of law.

I have said thus much in proper, for in vindication of the course which I have considered it my duty to take, to place before the Senate the reasons upon which I have based my action, although I have been advised by every member of my Cabinet that the entire tenure office act is unconstitutional, and therefore void, and although I have expressly concurred in the veto message which I had the honor to submit to Congress, when I returned the bill for consideration, I have refrained from making a removal of any officer contrary to the provisions of the law, and have only exercised that power in the case of Mr. Stanton, which, in my judgment, did not come within its provisions. I have endeavored to proceed with the greatest circumspection, and have acted only in an extreme and exceptional case. I carefully follow the cause which I have marked out for myself as a general rule, faithfully to execute all the laws, though passed over my objections on the score of constitutionality. In the present instance I have appealed, or sought to appeal, to that final arbiter fixed by the Constitution, for the determination of all such questions, but in no case have I have been impelled by the solemn obligations which rest upon me to sustain inviolate the powers of the high office committed to my hand. Whatever the consequences may be to me personal to myself, I could not allow them to prevail against a public duty so clear to my own mind and so imperative and if what was possible had been certain, that I should be adjudged guilty when I removed Mr. Stanton, that in thus defending the trust committed to my hands my own removal was sure to follow, I could not have hesitated. By consideration of the high character, I earnestly protest against the resolution of the Senate which charges me, in what I have done, with a violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1868.

GEN. THOMAS' INTENTIONS.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent gives the following as the conclusion of an interview with Adjutant General Thomas:

Gen. Thomas said: "I shall go down to War Department at the usual hour. As Secretary of War *ad interim* to all intents and purposes, without any reservation or doubt that my powers as such are as perfectly legitimate as were those of General Grant. I shall sit about the business of the Department, issue orders in the name of the President, give instructions to subordinate officers, and direct the general work of the Department. Of course it will be very unpleasant for me to find officers there who may be prepared to disregard my orders. It may perhaps happen to be some personal annoyance to my own, but I have no other resource than to use the power conferred upon me, and order them under arrest if they refuse to obey the legitimate authority."

But what about the great Mogul himself? Is Stanton to be left severely alone? That's the question.

"He has already refused to vacate, and I suppose he will persist in his refusal. On my own option I should decline to use force; but if the President instructs me to employ forcible persuasion, I must be consistent and do so. However, I shall wait the further development of this disagreeable business before I say what I shall do."

INTERVIEW WITH STANTON.

In an interview with Secretary Stanton by the same correspondent the former stated he had not been officially informed that General Thomas entering the War Department. He also stated it was impossible for him to state what action he would take if Thomas insisted on assuming the duties of the War Department. His action will depend altogether on the movements of Gen. Thomas.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC ENDORSING CONGRESS.

The same correspondent is informed that numerous dispatches have been received from the Grand Army of the Republic, a secret military organization, with posts established in all parts of the country, endorsing the action of Congress. The general tenor of these dispatches is, that the members of the Grand Army of the Republic will not see Congress overthrown, and if violence is used in ejecting Mr. Stanton, then are ready to come and put him back. The order is reported in a great state of excitement, and is unanimously resolved to take sides with the policy of Congress and defend it in all its measures if affairs are brought to such an extremity.

MARYLAND MILITIA TO AID THE PRESIDENT.

The militia of Maryland have proffered their services to a prominent military supporter of the President, so it is reported, and this report is given color of truth from the presence of Governor Swann, of Maryland, who has had an interview with the President.

THE QUO WARRANTO.

It is supposed the application for a writ, directed against Mr. Stanton, to show cause why he retains possession of the War Department, will be made tomorrow.

NOMINATION OF MR. EWING.

The Senate referred the nomination of Thomas Ewing as Secretary of War to the Committee on Military Affairs.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: George B. McClellan, of Ohio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to England, in place of Thomas H. Dudley, of Ohio, Minister Resident to the Republic of Ecuador. Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas to be Lt. Gen. by Brevet and General by Brevet. Wm. H. Farley, Surveyor General of California. Augustus Bradley, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Second District, Indiana.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

The members of the National Democratic Committee met informally this morning at the rooms of the President of the Committee. It seems understood the committee appointed by the Chicago National Convention will hold a private meeting at which many preliminary matters will be considered. Among the things to be considered is whether regular sessions of the Committee shall be open to the public, and as to the powers of irregularly appointed members from Southern States. A preliminary meeting will be called by August Belmont, of New York, and will probably be held to-night. New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis are competing cities for the Convention.

It was definitely decided at an informal preliminary meeting, this morning, that the National Democratic Committee, appointed at Chicago, should meet to-morrow at their rooms, with closed doors, in order that details which are to govern the regular meeting of the Committee. The members present at the informal meeting were: A. Belmont, New York; S. R. Lyman, Maine; H. B. Smith, Vermont; Isaac Parker, Connecticut; A. J. Galbraith, Penna.; J. R. Nicholson, Del; L. S. Trimble, Ky.; R. P. Ranney, Ohio; W. E. Niblack, Ind.; W. F. Story, L. V. Bogy, Mo.; J. H. McKinney, Mich.; George Parish, Wis.; Charles Mason, proxy of D. O. Finch, Iowa; Perry Fuller, proxy of T. E. Eaton, Kansas; John Patrick, Nebraska; Geo. S. House, Ala.; Thos. Sweeny, W. Va.; Judge Marvin, Florida; W. V. Leftwich, Tenn.; R. S. Stevens, proxy of A. B. Green, Ark; and J. A. Piscir, of Louisiana.

Among the prominent gentlemen present, but not members of the Committee, were Messrs. Staples and Swazey, of Augusta, Me.; Green, Fitch, Taylor, Winslow and Rice, of Cleveland, Ohio; Monroe and Melard, of Nevada; Kennelrods, of Leavenworth, and Miller, of Connecticut; Bruen, of Montana; Woodell, of Michigan; Samuel J. Eldon, Marton Morale, of the *World*; Humphrey, Prince, Cornell and Cuyler, of New York; Barclay, Maguire, Davis and Buckner, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1868.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

The National Democratic Committee adjourned *sine die* after naming New York city as the place and July fourth as the day for the meeting of the National Democratic Convention. No distinction whatever was made between members from loyal and rebel States, and representatives in the National Convention are to consist of twice the number of Congressional representatives to which each State was entitled by the last apportionment. In this resolution no allusion is made to the excluded States. Eight States were not represented in the Committee, viz: California, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, Virginia, Rhode Island and New Jersey.

The only resolution adopted by the Committee was one declaring the call for a National Convention legal, and those who are willing to aid in maintaining the Union and opposed to radicalism.

Just previous to adjournment General Sanford called other members of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, were admitted and formally announced to the President they would call their convention to meet in New York at the same time. The call for the convention to be holden for New York, eleven for St. Louis. August Belmont, F. O. Prince, H. Paul and Lewis V. Bogy were appointed to draw up an address when they meet on Monday.

A special to the N. Y. *Herald* says the Committee as a body is opposed to Pendleton for the Presidency. Seymour is talked of by many Representatives of Eastern States, but his claim is deemed no definite shape. Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, will be pressed by his States. All propositions in favor of General Hancock are met with the answer: "We don't want a soldier. We want a civilian." For Vice President the most marked unanimity was manifested for John Quincy Adams.

NEW ORLEANS.

Order of Gen. Hancock Regarding State Finances.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—Gen. Hancock yesterday issued an important order regarding the State finances. The order states that the Auditor and Treasurer having represented officially the indebtedness of the State to be such that under the present revenue laws the debt cannot be paid, and the Governor in an official communication to the Commanding General having declared the State Treasury totally bankrupt, so that Judges and all other State officers cannot be paid, that the following some remedy be applied the machinery of the State must stop, the collection of arrears and taxes for four years being suspended by the Legislature until the 1st of March, and the appropriation act having expired Dec. 31, 1867, and the emergency being so pressing that prompt action is indispensable to prevent an archy confusion and loss of all semblance of civil authority, the General commanding orders:

First, That from and after this date all the licenses on trades, professions and occupations, and the revenues, dues and taxes of the State of Louisiana, shall be payable and collected in the lawful legal tender notes. It is made the duty of the State Treasurer and all other persons charged with these collections to exact payment as above, the revenue thus collected to be appropriated to the payment of Judicial, Executive and Civil officers of State and appropriation act for 1867, so far as it applies to such officers is to be in order. The duties to specified expenditures and assessments for the same year, is to be adopted by the Auditor and Treasurer, and Collectors are required to perform their duties under the existing laws.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE.

DISORDERLY SCENE IN THE FRENCH LEGISLATIVE BODY.

LONDON, February 24.—A remarkable scene occurred at the last session of the French Legislative body. The chamber was engaged in the discussion of the bill for the regulation of the press, when Mr. Havin, of the *Siecle*, rose and said he had a document which he wished to read to the members. It was the judgment of the Court exonerating himself and M. Guevait from charges brought against them by the Government. The President interrupted Mr. Havin and refused to allow him to proceed. Mr. Havin insisted on reading the document. Much disorder and confusion followed, whereupon the President declared the sitting for the day dissolved. The Government then left them retired. The Liberals remained, loudly protesting against the arbitrary action of the President. They were finally expelled from the building by the officers and the gas extinguished.

Mr. Editor:—The Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette*, of the 19th inst., copies from the Continental *Gazette*, the new American paper published at Paris, a letter from General Washington to Count de Rochambeau, which it says was never published before. This is a mistake, the letter is the one dated Newburgh, December 14th, 1782. On referring to Sparks' Washington, Vol. VIII, page 382, you will find the letter now published—the only difference being some slight errors in copying. In the letter as published by the *Continental* the word "*Adieu*," which precedes the last paragraph in Sparks, is omitted.

Allegheny, Feb. 24th, 1868. I. C.

—The Western Hotel, West street, Chicago, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning. Loss $50,000; insured for $25,000.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 21, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ERRETT: Protecting sidewalks upon public roads and in unincorporated towns, inflicting penalty for riding or driving thereon.

Enabling vendors of sewing machines to sell throughout the State by paying ordinary license fees.

Authorizing the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Company to extend their road from terminus and build branches from any point in Allegheny city to connect with any other roads, and for this purpose shall have all the privileges of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but no right to occupy streets or alleys in Pittsburgh or Allegheny without the consent of Councils.

Changing the organization and management of the Allegheny County Prison.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Establishing an additional State Insane Asylum for the Northern District—entire cost not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars, one-fourth to be drawn this year.

Providing for the deficit in the soldiers' orphans' department.

Enabling purchasers of corporate rights by sheriff's sale to reorganize with all privileges.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE WORD "WHITE."

Nearly the whole time was occupied in a spirited discussion arising out of an amendment offered by Mr. JONES, (Dem.,) of Berks, to a local bill defining the qualifications of voters for School Directors in Lancaster county. His amendment was to insert the word "white."

Mr. HICKMAN, (Republican,) of Chester, spoke till the hour of adjournment, charging that the Republican majority of the House had held a caucus, in which they refused "to face the music" on his recently proposed Constitutional amendment and to smother them. He was not afraid of that caucus; it should not bind him. He had never gone into it. He would never sell his principles to any caucus. He charged Mr. Mann, (Republican) of Potter, with gross inconsistency, with dodging the question, with glaring injustice. He knew that the Republican majority would murder his amendments, because they were cowards. He gale Democrats full permission to pitch into them. He was called to order frequently by the Speaker and others, but proceeded with his speech amid much excitement. The previous question was called, but not sustained, five or six Republicans voting "nay" with the Democrats. He appealed to that God who ordered all things, that all men should be equal in the exercise of civil government, would yet live to see these recreant Republicans suffer for their inconsistency and their cowardice. The people would rebuke them on one side or the other. They assert that the negro was entitled by the laws of God and nature to the elective franchise, but refused to vote for his amendments because they, miserable dodgers, tricksters and trimmers, were afraid of losing the next election.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 24, 1867.

SENATE.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. WHITE, (Republican) of Indiana, offered the following:

WHEREAS, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in disregard of a law passed by the Constitutional majority of Congress over his veto, issued an order to remove Hon. E. M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and appointed Lorenzo Thomas, Adjt. Gen. U. S. A., Secretary of War *ad interim*, and

WHEREAS, Hon. E. M. Stanton has refused to obey the illegal order to remove him from office, and the National House of Representatives has passed a resolution declaring the said Johnson guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors; therefore,

Resolved, That the prompt action of the majority of the members of Congress in passing the resolution for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors, be and the same is hereby commended and approved.

Resolved, That the refusal of Hon. E. M. Stanton to obey the illegal order to remove him from office meets the approval of the Union loving and law abiding citizens of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Governor be and is hereby requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and to Hon. E. M. Stanton.

Mr. WHITE moved to consider the above resolutions, but Mr. GLATZ, (Democrat) objected, and the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny: Authorizing the removal of the ruins of dams and locks of the Youghiogheny Slack Water Company.

Authorizing the appointment of two magistrates in boroughs South of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, in Allegheny county, to hear and determine cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and to regulate compensation therefor.

Also, providing that the payments by insurance companies under the act of April 2nd, 1866, must be made in lawful money of the United States.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. SEARIGHT, of Fayette, a bill incorporating the Union Lumber and Boom Company of Fayette.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

A supplement to the act increasing the revenue of the Commonwealth by the taxation of the shares of stock of National Banks, and prohibiting the appraisement of such stock at higher than the market value.

Act incorporating the Consolidation Bank of Pittsburgh.

HOUSE.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Enabling the School Board of Fifth ward, Allegheny city, to borrow money.

Prohibiting the sale of Intoxicating Drinks in Industry township, Beaver county.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, a supplement to Election Laws, being a registry law for Pennsylvania agreed upon by the Republican caucus of both Houses.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny county, establishing a ferry over the Allegheny at the farm of John Ruiner, Madison township, Armstrong county.

Supplement for Kittanning Manufacturing Company, legalizing the Bounty Bonds issued in Rurrel township, Armstrong county.

Mr. MILLAR, of Allegheny, authorizing opening of air courses and water drains for coal mines, under act of April 16th, 1838, relative to underground private roads,

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, authorizing the School Directors of Patton Township to pay surplus bounty fund for school purposes.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Allegheny, authorizing the making of new indexes to deed books of Recorder's office of Allegheny county, and regulating the manner of keeping same.

Supplement to an act passed May 1st, 1851, relative to applications for admission of Pittsburgh members.

Supplement to an act annexing Manchester borough to Allegheny.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny: Incorporating the Pennsylvania Mining and Transportation Company.

Mr. BECKERT, of Allegheny: Supplement relative to weights and measures.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Chester, a joint resolution naming Mr. Anthony Wayne and Robert Fulton, as Pennsylvanians, for statues of two Statesmen, to be placed in the Old Capitol at Washington, and authorizing the Governor to employ native artists for furnishing the statues.

Mr. GALLAGHER, of Westmoreland, authorizing the School Directors of Bolivar Borough, of Westmoreland, to borrow money.

Mr. PIKE, defining and regulating the liabilities of Railroad Companies.

Pending discussion of last bill adjourned.

—At Pithole, Monday morning, a fire broke out, consuming thirty buildings, and causing a loss estimated at $125,000. The losers are: Arnold Bros., clothing store, $5,000; A. J. Christy, drug store, $6,000; Lewis, Terrapin Lunch, $1,000; Deutches, tailor, $1,000; P. Marr, grocery, $10,000; M. Fee, shoemaker, $1,000; Jackson, news depot, $1,500; Kander, clothing store, $5,000; Excelsior Bakery, $700; C Prescott, liquor store, $10,000; Ellison, (Canadaigua Saloon,) $2,500; Mrs. Deyo, (Metropolitan Saloon,) $2,500; J. Merian, shoe store, $1,000; Dr. Waring, $1,000; Confer House, $2,000; Barnes, $400; Niagara House, Michigan provision store, St. Nicholas Hotel, store formerly occupied by Col. Alfred, and several barns and outbuildings on Brown street, all of which were entirely consumed. The fire originated by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, February 21.—George Francis Train delivered his first lecture in Dublin last evening. It was very thinly attended. There was no rioting, though measures had been taken by the authorities for the preservation of the peace. A correspondent of one of the morning journals, in alluding to the lecture, says: "As a speculation it was an an entire failure."

John Curtin, an inn keeper, and David Murphy, a waiter, were arrested at Cork, yesterday, on the general charge of complicity in Fenian movements. Murphy recently arrived from the United States.

LONDON, February 21.—The Coroner's jury have concluded the protracted investigation of the explosion at the Clerkenwell House of Detention, and to-day rendered a verdict that they bring a charge of murder against the prisoners Barrett, English, O'Keefe, Mulloney, the two Dismonds, the woman Ann Justice, and others whose names are not yet made known. Doubt is expressed as to the complicity of Allan, who was recently discharged but has been re-arrested. The verdict concluded by severely censuring the police in the Clerkenwell District for lack of activity and vigilance.

The indications are that Boresford Hope will carry the election for member of Parliament from the University of Cambridge. The seat was rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr. Selwyn to the Bench.

Mr. Hunt, under Secretary of the Treasury, has informed the House of Commons that the operation of the new postal treaty between Great Britain and the United States has been temporarily suspended, but only to enable both governments to revise certain points which were mutually overlooked and necessary to be set right.

DUBLIN, Feb. 21.—The audience at Train's lecture last night was very boisterous. Some persons present who hissed the speaker were roughly used. A strong force of police was on hand and prevented any serious personal violence or disloyal demonstrations.

The jury were unable to agree on a verdict in the case of Jno. Martin and others, the parties on trial for participating in the Fenian funeral procession have been discharged.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The *Globe* has a report that alarming revolts have broken out among the prisoners in India.

LONDON, February 21—*Evening.*—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. D'Israeli gave an explicit denial to the report that the expenditures already incurred for the Abyssinian expedition exceed the estimates laid before the House at its last session by the Government.

Lord Stanley made an explanation in regard to Mexico. He said diplomatic relations with that country had been suspended for the reason that last September the Mexican Government declined all intercourse with those powers which recognized the late empire.

Sir Stafford Northcott, Secretary of State for India, said the latest letters received from General Napier gave no hope that war in Abyssinia "would be ended this season."

Tuesday, February 25th, has been assigned as the day for the consideration of the state of Ireland in the Commons.

LONDON, February 22.—Mr. Sullivan, of the Dublin *Nation*, recently convicted of publishing seditious libels, was sentenced to six months imprisonment. Mr. Pigot, of the Dublin *Irishman*, was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment. Both prisoners will be required, on the expiration of their terms of confinement, to furnish security for future good behavior.

Casey, who was shot some time since by Capt. Mackey, died at Cork today.

LONDON, February 23.—William Forster, member for Bradford, has given notice that on the 28th he will call the attention of the House of Commons to the state of the naturalization laws and right of self-expatriation.

The *Independence Belge* of Saturday has an article on the prospects of peace in Europe. It expresses the general feeling of apprehension which prevails in saying that the vast military preparation now going on in all parts of France are of a character and on a scale which lead to the conviction that they are designed to meet other purposes than those of national defense.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—*Afternoon.*—A tremendous gale prevails on the west coast of England and Wales. The great breakwater of Holyhead, a massive stone pier, nine hundred feet long, has been carried away by the waves and the lights have disappeared. No disasters to shipping are yet reported.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, February 23.—The *Herald's* Berlin cable dispatches says: The negotiations of Hon. Geo. Bancroft on the subject of the naturalization of Germans in America, &c., was brought to a successful issue. The North German Bund agrees to fully recognize and accord all the rights of exemption from military duty, &c., of native born Americans to Germans naturalized according to law as citizens of the United States, after they have spent five years in the United States. A treaty to this effect was signed by Bancroft on the 22d.

The New Game Law.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: In your issue of the 19th, under the head of bills passed finally in the Legislature, is the following, viz: "Prohibiting the hunting of game in Findlay, Robinson and Scott Townships, Allegheny county." What does this mean? What right have the Legislature to pass such a bill, prohibiting the farmers from protecting their corn fields from the ravages of the squirrels, and their orchards from being destroyed by the rabbits? There were more than twenty acres of corn destroyed in Findlay township last year by the squirrels, and judging from their numbers now, there will be much more destroyed in the coming season. And now, since the farmers are prevented from killing these pests of creation, the way is open for them to multiply and to fill the land, and destroy thousands of acres of corn. What possible good can come from preserving the game I cannot conceive, neither is it possible for any one to say. The people of Findlay township, Allegheny county, are a law abiding, righteous law, which surely does not belong to this age of free government, but the days of semi-barbarism and feudal despotism. A CITIZEN OF FINDLAY TOWNSHIP.

Killed on the Railroad.

Mr. McDonald, a brakeman on a shifting train at the outer depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed instantly, about four o'clock, yesterday evening, while in the discharge of his duties. The engine with which he was engaged was shifting freight cars, and while passing from one car to another, while in motion, he lost his footing and fell between the cars, the wheels of one of which passed his neck and severing his head from his body. His relatives were notified of the accident and his father-in-law, Mr. Best, who resides in Manchester, took charge of the remains and had them removed to his residence, where an inquest will be held to-day. The deceased leaves a wife and two children who we are informed were dependent upon his labor for their support.

—Shipping the above was in type we have received the following: Philip McDonald was the name of the deceased, and he resided at Mahoning on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The accident occurred at 2 P. M. Coroner Clawson held an inquest and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Frightful Accident—Narrow Escape

A frightful accident occurred about twelve o'clock yesterday at the house of Mr. Henry Tatnall, on Second street, in the Eighth ward, in which the mother and sister of that gentleman narrowly escaped a most terrible death. The house referred to is a two story building on the upper side of the street, and like most of the buildings on that side is overtowered by the hill, the base of which has been cut away to make room for the houses. Mrs. Tatnall, who is an elderly lady, and her daughter, were occupying the back portion of the building, and had just left the back room where they had been eating dinner, when a large mass of rock and earth broke away from the hill above and fell on the back part of the building, crushing it in and burying the dining room and its contents beneath the immense mass of earth and rock.

Sentenced.—Hull, the murderer of Conductor C. H. Parker, recently tried at the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland county, and convicted of murder in the second degree, was sentenced, on Saturday, by Judge Buffington, to eight years imprisonment at hard labor in the Western Penitentiary.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Robbery in East Liberty—Burglars Arrested.

Thursday night the boot and shoe store of J. F. Stewart, in East Liberty, was entered and robbed of everything of value it contained. Friday morning Chief Green, of the police, was notified of the robbery and set to work to find the perpetrators. He repaired to East Liberty and discovered that the parties committing the robbery had a wagon with them, and had come toward the city. Having ascertained that a party of suspicious individuals occupied a room at No. 13 Fourth street, he, accompanied by officers Herron and Gumbert, visited the place and arrested Ed. Dawson, Jim O'Donnell, Stephen Conway and John Birdsell, *alias* "Buffalo Jack," who were taken to the watch-house and locked up, where they remained until Saturday, when they were committed to jail for a hearing. A full set of burglar's tools, consisting of false or skeleton keys, files, "fimmys," &c., were found in the room and upon the parties arrested. There were no goods found on the premises, but the parties had evidently been in the country during the night, from the fact that their boots and clothing were covered with clay mud. The goods found in their possession, however, is sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction for burglary.

—Since writing the above, we learn that two others suspected of complicity in the robbery have been arrested. About one o'clock this morning Chief Green, accompanied by officer Fender, paid a visit to the "Farmer's Inn," on Penn street, and arrested one Mr. Wilson, gave their names as Ferguson and Smith. We did not learn the circumstances leading to their arrest, further than that there was strong evidence of their having a hand in the robbery.

The East Liberty Robbery—Perpetrators Arrested—Goods Recovered.

We published in yesterday's *Gazette* an account of the robbery of C. T. Stewart's shoe store, in East Liberty, on Thursday night, in which we stated that six persons, whose names were given, had been arrested on suspicion. Chief Green, who had the case in hand, has evinced remarkable skill as a detective, as he not only secured the parties who committed the robbery, but has also succeeded in recovering the stolen goods, under circumstances which fasten the guilt upon the parties arrested beyond a question, and at the same time bring two other worthies to justice as receivers of stolen goods. Further arrests were made and were arrested yesterday morning. A part of the stolen goods found upon their persons, and Mr. Stewart, having been sent for, came and identified them. It appears that Chief Green received a telegram from Chief Lowry, of Wheeling, informing him that a party had passed through

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Fraudulent Coal Dealers.

The recent discovery of fraudulent transactions by a firm of coal dealers, and the arrest of the parties, is creating considerable interest throughout the city. Patrick Lanagan, Conrad Schaad, William Hageman, Henry Snyder and Joseph Haflinger, who compose the firm alluded to, had a partial hearing before His Honor, Mayor Blackmore, yesterday. General Collier and N. W. Shaffer, Esq., appeared as counsel. From the evidence adduced at the hearing it appears that these parties have been engaged in the business of cheating their customers, or a portion of them, for some time past. The evidence of John Gibson indicates that they only practiced their frauds upon those with whom they per sonally had contracts at a stipulated price. We submit a synopsis of the testimony taken, as it may serve to enlighten our readers as to the manner in which these frauds are practiced, and place them upon their guard against such gross impositions:

Jno Gibson, the prosecutor, was called and examined:

The deponent went into the service of the firm as driver, in June last, and left them two weeks ago Saturday. About an hour after leaving their service he made the information for fraud. He testified that he could not read or write, and did not see the coal which he hauled actually weighed, but he could not swear positively to the discrepancies between the various loads and the tickets representing them, but he could swear that the loads which he hauled to the Water Works, to the Merchants and St. Charles Hotels, and to Henry Seibild's bakery were far smaller than those he hauled some other customers, though the amount purported to be the same. He also testified that some of the partners gave him instructions, when hauling for the places mentioned, to put in plenty of "slack," and said they could not afford to give those places their full rations of coal according to the tickets. He said, also, that he frequ ntly took two tickets with the same load, one to be delivered at the Water Works, if he took the load so far, and another, giving the weight more fairly, to be given if the coal was sold elsewhere.

Francis O'Reilly, another driver, testified that he had worked for the firm about nine weeks, and that when coal was hauled to the Water Works and to the other places mentioned, there was no care taken in the weighing, and that on five or six occasions he had hauled loads that were not weig ed at all, although the tickets were furnished, indicating twenty-five bushels. He could read, and so could tell the numbers on the tickets. He frequently thought that the loads fell far short of the figures on the tickets. He had on some occasions hauled coal to the Custom House, and had been told by some of the partners that it was for "Uncle Sam, and it would not do to be too careful."

Thomas Quinn, also a coal hauler, did not know whether there was any difference between the loads and tickets or not. He testified that Gibson told him, after he had left the service of the firm, that he was going to make plenty of money out of them now, and he thought man; that he had a job on them for which he was going to be well paid. He thought Gibson was somewhat intoxicated at the time.

John Flinn, formerly Street Commissioner, testified that he had been requested by Mr. French, Superintendent of the Water Works, to weigh some of the loads of coal sent to the works, and see whether full weight was given. Accordingly he took back a load which had just been received, and weighed it. It weighed thirty-two bushels, and a ticket for that amount was given him. He went then to the works and examined the ticket which had been left there for the same load, and found it to indicate forty-four bushels. He weighed two other loads with similar results.

The case was here continued, and the parties held for a further hearing at two o'clock this afternoon.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following Deeds were left in the Recorder's Office, Wednesday, February 27th, 1868:

William Walker to James Herron, July 20th, 1857, two lots in Chartiers township, each 39 feet front by 120 feet deep $200

James Milligan to Elizabeth Craig and Margaret Fleming, March 24th, 1828, a tract of land in Pitt township, containing 6¾ acres, being part of a tract of 113 acres granted to James Milligan (the elder) by patent dated April 12th, 1786.....$700

N. H. Clark to John Hull et al, Feb 25th, 1868, lot on Sixth and Sinclair streets, McKeesport, 61 by 163 feet with building.....$3,500

John W. Davis to Mrs. Fanny Aschelm, Feb. 26, 1868, lot on Evans alley, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings..$8,000

John Miller to Sibilla Weisenberg and Maria Berger, Feb. 24, 1868, lot on Western Pennsylvania Railroad, in Indiana township, 100 feet by 200 feet, with buildings.....$1,400

Wm. Barker, Jr., to Catharine Bradley, April 13, 1867, lot on Robinson street, Allegheny, 20 by 60 feet with buildings $700

Isaac Richmundson to Sophia Hall, Feb. 25, 1868, lot in McKeesport, containing 80 perches.....$400

S. B. Cluley, Sheriff, to Allegheny National Bank, December 4, 1867; interest of William Bagaley in a lot on northwardly side of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$32,000

Allegheny National Bank to William Haslage, December 19, 1867; the above described property.....$35,000

Hugh Berington to Caroline Johnesson, February 27th, 1868, lot in Sewickley township, 15 acres with buildings.$2,000

Wm. Phillips to Joseph McKee, February 14th, 1868, lot 20 feet on First street, by 80 feet deep toward Second street near hospital, with buildings....$6,000

Adam Reineman to Howard H. Ryan, April 9th, 1859, an undivided third part of a tract of land in Reserve township.....$700

Weak Nerves and How to Make Them Strong.

Nervousness and a shattered state of the general health in man or woman is as easily repaired and remedied as any other bodily defect. The nerves have their renewal from the food we eat, and if there be aches and pains in them there is defective nourishment or a torpidness in carrying out of the system what ought to be carried out, in order to give free play or take off undue pressure. Congestion means too much accumulation or aggregation of matter in one part, hence we are wont to say, congestion of the liver, or congestion of the lungs, or of any part, according to the locality affected. If the human blood is charged with noxious materials; if it loiters slowly in the veins; if it contains not the element it needs in the repair of the organism, how can you have a healthy constitution, free from pain? Do you not know that each part has its own functions to perform in the animal economy, and if there is defection anywhere the whole body must suffer?

The greatest particular medicine to cure general and constitutional disturbance is DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER. It has restored thousands of weak and sickly persons to health and vigor, and there is in the pure and blood cleansing roots which it contains all the needy material to renovate the blood, remove obstruction, recreate the tissues, and again place the constitution in a healthy state.

Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at Dr. Keyser's great medicine store, 140 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M, until 4 P. M.

Non Compos.

Michael Davis made information before Justice Barker of South Pittsburgh yesterday, charging William Golding with assault and battery. Golding resides in South Pittsburgh, it appears is at times is insane, and on Thursday evening returned home from the city a little under the influence of liquor, and while eating his supper quarrelled with his mother, who is an infirm lady, 85 years of age, and threw a plate at her, striking her on the head. He then made sad havoc of the crockery, smashing everything of a breakable nature in the house. He was arrested and at the request of his friends committed to jail in order that his case might be brought before the Court, and if possible have him sent to a place of security.

Committed for Trial.—Matthew Manees, Mary Manees, John Mooney and Barbara Mooney *alias* Millibaugh, who were arrested on a charge of larceny, on oath of A. Burkhardt, an account of which was published in yesterday's GAZETTE, had a hearing yesterday, which resulted in the entire party being committed to jail in default of $500 bail each for their appearance at Court.

"Cut" His Board Bill.—Nicholas Rumble was yesterday charged before Justice Heisel with obtaining board under false pretenses, on oath of Elizabeth Peehl, a boarding house keeper in East Birmingham. She alleges that he obtained board to the amount of $15, by false and fraudulent representation, and then left without paying the bill. A warrant was issued.

Larceny.—Ann Reynolds, was arrested yesterday on a charge of larceny. It is alleged she stole a pair of kid gloves and gent's shawl the property of Henry Poulson from a beer saloon in the Fifth ward. She was committed for a hearing.

False Pretense.—James L. King, arrested on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretense, on oath of Henry Hawming, was committed by Alderman Miller for a further hearing.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Williams.

FRIDAY, Feb. 28.—The jury in the case of Sheriff Cluley vs. Lockhart & Frew, previously reported, not having agreed upon a verdict, came into Court and asked to be discharged. The Court refused to discharge them, but gave them additional instructions.

Margaret Gallagher vs. John Sweeny et ux. Action for slander. Judgment of non-suit, for the reason that plaintiff failed to make out the slander as set forth in the declaration.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

FRIDAY, Feb. 28.—The case of Long vs. Brown, previously reported, occupied the entire session.

An Old Quack on the Gridiron.

If you want to make a fool swear tread on his corns. Dr. Wolcott has hurt somebody badly. Let the public guess who. One thing is sure. Certain parties who once did a thriving trade by mixing up Cayenne pepper and turpentine, and under the cloak of falsehood induced their victims to purchase this terrible relief from pain, have gone up. Of course the public were sold for the nostrum created so much smart on the surface that they did not feel anything but fire. Dr. Wolcott has taken these men by the breeches and turned them inside out, and they are to-day the laughing stock of the community—nobody to buy their moldy physic pills that they had prepared for food wormasses. Above all their liquids, for a child once burned is quite satisfied. These men howl like lost demons, and beg their victims to purchase the balance of their stock. Of course they can't beg Dr. Wolcott to swear positively to the discrepancies between the various loads and the tickets representing them, but he could swear that the loads which he hauled to the Water Works, to the Merchants and St. Charles Hotels, and to Henry Seibild's bakery were far smaller than those he hauled some other customers, though the amount purported to be the same. He also testified that some of the partners gave him instructions, when hauling for the places mentioned, to put in plenty of "slack," and said they could not afford to give those places their full rations of coal according to the tickets. He said, also, that he frequ ntly took two tickets with the same load, one to be delivered at the Water Works, if he took the load so far, and another, giving the weight more fairly, to be given if the coal was sold elsewhere.

Francis O'Reilly, another driver, testified that he had worked for the firm about nine weeks, and that when coal was hauled to the Water Works and to the other places mentioned, there was no care taken in the weighing, and that on five or six occasions he had hauled loads that were not weig ed at all, although the tickets were furnished, indicating twenty-five bushels. He could read, and so could tell the numbers on the tickets. He frequently thought that the loads fell far short of the figures on the tickets. He had on some occasions hauled coal to the Custom House, and had been told by some of the partners that it was for "Uncle Sam, and it would not do to be too careful."

Thomas Quinn, also a coal hauler, did not know whether there was any difference between the loads and tickets or not. He testified that Gibson told him, after he had left the service of the firm, that he was going to make plenty of money out of them now, and he thought man; that he had a job on them for which he was going to be well paid. He thought Gibson was somewhat intoxicated at the time.

John Flinn, formerly Street Commissioner, testified that he had been requested by Mr. French, Superintendent of the Water Works, to weigh some of the loads of coal sent to the works, and see whether full weight was given. Accordingly he took back a load which had just been received, and weighed it. It weighed thirty-two bushels, and a ticket for that amount was given him. He went then to the works and examined the ticket which had been left there for the same load, and found it to indicate forty-four bushels. He weighed two other loads with similar results.

The case was here continued, and the parties held for a further hearing at two o'clock this afternoon.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following Deeds were left in the Recorder's Office, Wednesday, February 27th, 1868:

William Walker to James Herron, July 20th, 1857, two lots in Chartiers township, each 39 feet front by 120 feet deep $200

James Milligan to Elizabeth Craig and Margaret Fleming, March 24th, 1828, a tract of land in Pitt township, containing 6¾ acres, being part of a tract of 113 acres granted to James Milligan (the elder) by patent dated April 12th, 1786.....$700

N. H. Clark to John Hull et al, Feb 25th, 1868, lot on Sixth and Sinclair streets, McKeesport, 61 by 163 feet with building.....$3,500

John W. Davis to Mrs. Fanny Aschelm, Feb. 26, 1868, lot on Evans alley, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings..$8,000

John Miller to Sibilla Weisenberg and Maria Berger, Feb. 24, 1868, lot on Western Pennsylvania Railroad, in Indiana township, 100 feet by 200 feet, with buildings.....$1,400

Wm. Barker, Jr., to Catharine Bradley, April 13, 1867, lot on Robinson street, Allegheny, 20 by 60 feet with buildings $700

Isaac Richmundson to Sophia Hall, Feb. 25, 1868, lot in McKeesport, containing 80 perches.....$400

S. B. Cluley, Sheriff, to Allegheny National Bank, December 4, 1867; interest of William Bagaley in a lot on northwardly side of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$32,000

Allegheny National Bank to William Haslage, December 19, 1867; the above described property.....$35,000

Hugh Berington to Caroline Johnesson, February 27th, 1868, lot in Sewickley township, 15 acres with buildings.$2,000

Wm. Phillips to Joseph McKee, February 14th, 1868, lot 20 feet on First street, by 80 feet deep toward Second street near hospital, with buildings....$6,000

Adam Reineman to Howard H. Ryan, April 9th, 1859, an undivided third part of a tract of land in Reserve township.....$700

Weak Nerves and How to Make Them Strong.

Nervousness and a shattered state of the general health in man or woman is as easily repaired and remedied as any other bodily defect. The nerves have their renewal from the food we eat, and if there be aches and pains in them there is defective nourishment or a torpidness in carrying out of the system what ought to be carried out, in order to give free play or take off undue pressure. Congestion means too much accumulation or aggregation of matter in one part, hence we are wont to say, congestion of the liver, or congestion of the lungs, or of any part, according to the locality affected. If the human blood is charged with noxious materials; if it loiters slowly in the veins; if it contains not the element it needs in the repair of the organism, how can you have a healthy constitution, free from pain? Do you not know that each part has its own functions to perform in the animal economy, and if there is defection anywhere the whole body must suffer?

The greatest particular medicine to cure general and constitutional disturbance is DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER. It has restored thousands of weak and sickly persons to health and vigor, and there is in the pure and blood cleansing roots which it contains all the needy material to renovate the blood, remove obstruction, recreate the tissues, and again place the constitution in a healthy state.

Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at Dr. Keyser's great medicine store, 140 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M, until 4 P. M.

PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER AND BROKER,
118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.
Government Securities.
Gold, Silver,
And Coupons.
Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.
We are now prepared to convert the SECOND AND THIRD SERIES of
SEVEN-THIRTIES
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 28, 1868.

Gold was steady at 141¼ to 141¾, with little doing; the speculators are equally strong for a rise as well as for a fall, and the Government stands between them. Indications for a decline of a point or two are strong.

Government securities are lower and inactive, very few people feel disposed at present to part with their bonds at the present decline; should business remain dull and Congress dispose of the impeachment question with due dispatch, then there is every reason to believe in a rise of bonds, but on the other hand, a delay will agitate other vexed political questions, besides the pressure coming from abroad will inevitably cause a heavier decline than is now anticipated, but we do not look for it yet. The question how we can best raise the value of our paper issues will bear heavy on the market value of bonds.

The stock market is improving, and an advance of ½ per cent. was established all around.

Money here is rather scarce, though the market is not as stringent for legitimate business paper, but paper based on any kind of speculation is not wanted at any rate; best notes command 9 per cent, up to even 12; short paper finds more favor than long engagements.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, are as follows:

Gold, 141¼@141¾; U. S. 6-20s, 1862, 110; 1864, 107½; 1865, 108⅝; Consols, 17⅝; 10-40s, 104½; 7-30s, 105⅝

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	94
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	100
Western Union Telegraph	35½
Erie R. R.	67¾
Northwestern Railroad—common	60¾
Northwestern—preferred	72¾
New York Central	128
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	25¾
Michigan Southern	90¾
Virginia	73
Quicksilver	25

—The New York *Independent*, on the dry goods market, says prices have steadily advanced without quoting, the spring of trade at the commencement of the year, and there was more excitement among buyers during the past week than at any time during the past year. The advance in the prices of the raw material has been slightly checked; but it is now seen that there is no overstock of goods, while the country is comparatively bare, and there is no likelihood of a decline in prices. The ease in the money market tends to increase trade, while the disturbance in political affairs are not of a nature to interrupt the ordinary course of business.

—The Government is reported to be still selling United States 5 per cent. 10-40s. The operation is supposed to be a better one for the Government, as prices now stand, than selling gold bearing 6-20s, and it may enable the Treasury to buy from the banks, which are being voluntarily converted, but slowly, with the proceeds. The original 10-40 loan is now within $18,000,000 of the $200,000,000 authorized by the act of March 3, 1867. The Secretary has authority, under the act of March 3, 1865, to create a new series of 10-40 bonds, but it is not likely that he will do so without further instructions from Congress.

—Says the Philadelphia *Ledger* of Wednesday: The money market rules very quiet. We have rarely if ever seen everything in the shape of banking dull as it is at present. There is very little business going among the merchants, consequently little commercial paper is made. Some of the solid lead bags of money if the right kind of paper was offered them. As it is they do but little, while the brokers declare they have splendid goods are daily received at the handsomest able retail house of W. W. Moorhead No. 81 Market street. The selection is very fine and the prices are very reasonable.

All the latest novelties in gents fur trimming goods in the way of collars, ties, cravats, stocks, butterflies, scarfs, cuffs, dress shirt gloves, Garabaldi shirts, &c., at the fashionable headquarters of W. W. Moorhead, No. 81 Market street.

The only house in the city that deals exclusively in trunks, carpet sacks, valises, satchels and everything in this line of goods, is Joseph Liebler's, No. 104 Wood street. The prices are very reasonable.

A Good Trunk is a desirable thing to have about the house. Those made by Joseph Liebler, No. 104 Wood street, are the best, can be procured in this market, and are sold at exceedingly low prices.

Call in and examine the fine assortment of rich lace goods and embroideries just opened at W. W. Moorhead's fashionable retail trimming store, No. 81 Market street.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters—Of the very latest style, can always be had at Mr. Robb's, 89 Market street. He keeps a splendid stock always on hand and sells at the lowest prices.

Committed for Costs.—C. Goodwin was arrested yesterday on a process from the Court of Quarter Sessions, for costs, and committed to jail.

ALLEGHENY
GROCERY AND PROVISION
COMPANY.
JOHN A. McGRAW, President.
J. P. ISRAEL, Secretary.
The Stock of this Company is already nearly bought up. Those wishing to avail themselves of its benefits, had better
APPLY AT ONCE
At 26 Federal St., Allegheny
NOTICE.
THE FIRM OF LAUGHEAD & HARE have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to JACOB SCHEIN and BENJ. LOUTHER. All persons having claims against said firm will present them as soon as possible, and all persons indebted to the same will please make their accounts at the office of the undersigned.
J. RUSH & CO.,
No. 2317 Beaver avenue,
fe2:1078 Allegheny City.
W. S. JACKSON.....ALEXANDER FREW
JACKSON & FREW
(Successors to LOUGHENBY & FREW.)
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Harness, Saddlery, Trunks, &c.,
And will also keep on hand and import from Eastern markets all the late patterns, styles and improvements in
Blankets, Robes, Rugs and Horse Equipage,
At their new Warerooms,
No. 102 Wood Street
Sole agents for the WOODMANSEE SIFTER for Western Pennsylvania. no1:f
PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY.
JOS. SCHOCH. JAS. M'KAY. ROBERT LIDDELL
SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS
OF
Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. oct14
HARDWARE.
B. WOLF, JR., & CO.
DEALERS IN
Hardware & Cutlery.
Are now receiving large additions to our stock, which is offered at
EASTERN PRICES.
Corner Liberty and St. Clair Sts.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
oct6:377
TO MINERS OF IRON ORE.—A Company owning a very large Iron Ore Property in Pennsylvania, from which ore has been mined for a furnace for more than seventy years, are desirous of making a contract with responsible parties for the mining of ore from their property for the next five years, under a lease, royalty, or on shares as may be agreed upon. No one need apply but those who are practically acquainted with the readiness of mining Iron Ore, and have means sufficient to carry on the business energetically and economically. For information apply to HENRY D. MOORE,
fe24:92 203½ Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
ROBERT ARTHURS,
ATTORNEY,
No. 135 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh.
Special attention is given to collections, matters in the Orphans' Court, examinations of Title, and other business generally. Accounts, agreements of deeds, Depositions, &c., taken for all the States. janl:tf

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 28, 1868.

The general markets present no new characteristics worthy of special notice. For some few articles, particularly Provisions, there is an improved demand and a firmer feeling, but, as a general thing, trade is quiet, and prices are unchanged.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is scarce and in demand, with sales of Red at $2.40@2.47. No. 1 Spring may be quoted at $2.31@2.35. Barley is scarce and in demand at 124@2.10 for No. 1 Spring. Oats steady, with sales on wharf and track at 66@68c, and in store, at 69@70c. Corn is quiet and unchanged; we now quote at 80@81, on wharf and track, and $1.00@1.10, in store. Rye may be quoted at $1.45@1.50, in first hands, and $1.55@1.57, in store.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm and excited, with an upward tendency; we now quote Shoulders at 12c for Plain, and 13½c for Sugar Cured; 13¾@14c for Ribbed Sides; 15c for Clear, and 17½c for Sugar Cured Hams. Prime kettle Lard, 16c, in tierces, and 16½@16¾c, in kegs. Mess Pork, $23.50.

FLOUR—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and the market is quiet and unchanged. Small sales at $10.50@11.25 for Spring Wheat, $12@12.50 for Winter Wheat, and $14@18 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is unchanged at $8@8.75, and the same is true of Buckwheat at $4.50@4.60.

SEEDS—Clover seed is being sold at $8@8.50, and Timothy at $3.00@3. Sale of 10 bbls Flaxseed at $2.40.

BUTTER—There is an active demand for prime to choice Roll, and we can report regular sales at 40@45c.

EGGS—In consequence of diminished arrivals, are firmer, and we now quote at 33c @35c.

HAY—Loose Hay is selling from country wagons at $18@22, as to quality. Sale of 50 tons Prime Ohio baled, for future delivery, on private terms.

DRIED FRUIT—Is firm but unchanged. Regular sales of Peaches at 7@8c for quarters; 10@11c for halves, and Apples at 7@8c.

LARD OIL—Is advancing in sympathy with the advance in Lard; we now quote No. 1 at 90c, and No. 2 at $1.30.

POTATOES—Continue dull but unchanged; small sales in store at $1@1.05 per bushel, and $3@3.25 per bbl.

HOMINY—Is unchanged; sales at $6.25@6.50 to the trade, and $6.75 in a retail way.

BEANS—Scarce and in demand; sales at $4@4.80, as to quality.

ONIONS—But few in market; may be quoted at $3.50 per bush.

GREEN APPLES—Range from $3 to $5 per per bbl, as to quality.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 28, 1868.

CRUDE—There are no new features in the crude market worthy of special notice. There is some inquiry, both for present and future delivery, but as few are sellers, the transactings at present quotations are light. It was rumored that a sale of one thousand barrels had been made at 11½c, to be delivered within the next fifteen days, while at the same time it was reported that there were buyers for the same delivery at 12½. We can report a sale of a line of 3000 bbls—500 for May, 500 for June, 500 for July, and 500 for August, at 8½c. Spot oil is scarce, and in demand at 12@13c. Sales at 8½@8¾c; June at 12½; and July at 80. For all the year, buyer's option, we continue to quote at 11@12c.

REFINED—There was considerable inquiry to-day both for present and future delivery, but as there are no sellers at the prices offered, only a few sales to report. Offers, we understand, were made to buy at 24c for March; 23½c for April; 23 to 23½c for May, 24c to 25½c for June, and 27 to 27½c for July. All the year, buyer's option, at 30 to 32½c.

ARRIVALS—The arrivals of oil by the Allegheny Valley Railroad to-day, were as follows: 160 bbls, J. Gallagher; 80 do do, Jas. Wilkins. Total, 240 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED TO-DAY BY A. V. R. R.

Nat. Ref. Co., 94 bbls benzole to F. Wright & Son, Philadelphia.

Clark & Co., 200 do ref. to E. Schalk, Philadelphia.

H. Koehler & Co, 20 do do to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Clark & Sumner, 280 do do to F. Wright & Son, Philadelphia.

Merrell, Lee & Steckleie, 250 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

New York Produce Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, February 28.—Cotton dull and 40 lower; sales 3,000 bales at 28c for middling uplands. Flour; receipts 180 bbls; sales 6,000 bbls in favor of buyer; sales at $8.50@9.35 for superfine state and western, $9.75@10.50 for common extra state, $9.40@11.30 for choice extra state, $9.75@11.25 for common extra, $9.75 for round hoop Ohio, $10@12 for St. Louis, and $12@15 for choice do, closing heavy; Canadian flour dull and unchanged; sales $12.25@14.50. Rye Flour dull; sales 200 bbls at $7.30@9.30. Corn Meal quiet and unchanged; sales 400 bbls at $4.50@5.10 for Jersey. Wheat; receipts 15,000 bush; sales 30,000 bush; market is heavy at 2c lower, closing dull and in favor of buyer; sales 1,500 bush No 2 spring at $2.43 delivered, and 2000 bush No 1 Chicago at $2.50@2.51; 1,500 bush No 2 Milwaukee at $2.45@2.46; 5,000 bush No 1 at $2.50@2.51 for southern and state; Canada in bond at $1.80@1.85; sales 1,000 bush No 2 red at $2.40@2.42; 1,000 bush No 1 at $2.50@2.51 for southern and state; sales 3000 bush at $2.50@2.51 for amber state, and 2000 bush at $2.52 for amber Genesee; 43,000 bush at $2.20@2.24 for new mixed western afloat, $2.20@2.26 for new mixed Illinois afloat, $2.20@2.26 for new mixed Milwaukee afloat, $2.22@2.24 for new yellow and Jersey, $1.95@1.98 for mixed Tennessee, $1.95@2.02 for white Tennessee, $1.95@2.02 for old mixed western in store. Receipts—Oats, 2,000 bu; the market is dull and prices 2c lower; sales 10,000 bush at 77½c, 5,000 bush at 78c, 5,000 bush at 78½@78¾c for western, in store. Rio Coffee is quiet, and ½c higher. There was a large business done in Sugar, and prices generally 1,500 bags on speculation at private terms. Sugar is quiet; sales of 428 boxes Havana at 9½@10c. Molasses is quiet and steady. Pork is dull at $1.50@21.60 for American. Petroleum is steady at 11¼@12c for crude; 25½c for refined, in bond, and 33½@34c for free; 34½@35c for refined, in bond, and 36½@37c for free. Lard is quiet and firm. Barley Malt firm; sales 3000 bush at $1.60@1.70. Barley quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull. Lard, 16c. Whisky firmer and higher; quoted at $1.27.

Toledo Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TOLEDO, February 28.—Flour; receipts, and sales of XX winter at $11.50. Bushel wheat, $2.40. Wheat, receipts, 1,000 bushels; market dull and lower; sales 5,000 bushels at $2.40@2.41 for No 2 spring; $2.41 for No 1 spring; $2.42 for No 2 amber Michigan; $2.43 for No 1 amber Michigan; $2.44 for No 2 white Michigan; $2.45 for No 1 white Michigan; $2.46 for No 2 white western; $2.47 for No 1 white western in store. Receipts—Oats, 2,000 bu; the market is dull and prices 2c lower; sales 5,000 bush at 77½@78c for western, in store. Rio Coffee is quiet, and ½c higher. There was a large business done in Sugar, and prices generally 1,500 bags on speculation at private terms. Sugar is quiet; sales of 428 boxes Havana at 9½@10c. Molasses is quiet and steady. Pork is dull at $1.50@21.60 for American. Petroleum is steady at 11¼@12c for crude; 25½c for refined, in bond, and 33½@34c for free; 34½@35c for refined, in bond, and 36½@37c for free. Lard is quiet and firm. Barley Malt firm; sales 3000 bush at $1.60@1.70. Barley quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull. Lard, 16c. Whisky firmer and higher; quoted at $1.27.

Memphis Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEMPHIS, February 28.—Cotton dull at 26@ 28c; receipts, 2,300 bales; exports, 1,611 bales, all coastwise. Gold, 141½. Sterling, 10½@11c. Flour superfine $8@9. Pork $23.50@24. Bacon, do clear rib sides, 15½c; do clear sides, 16c; do sugar cured hams, 17@18c. Lard, 16c. Whisky, $2.50@2.75. Corn Meal $4.50.

Baltimore Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BALTIMORE, February 28.—Flour quiet. Wheat firm; red $1.80@2.10. Corn quiet and steady; white 85@87c; yellow 90@92c. Oats firm; Southern 70@75c. Provisions strong. Bulk shoulders 12½@12¾c. Bacon shoulders 13½@13¾c, sides 15½@15¾c. Lard held at 17c.

Cincinnati Cattle Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, February 28.—Receipts of cattle for the week, 1,400; market fairly active and firm at the prices; business 84,000 at extreme prices; receipts of hogs, 5,000. Shipments, 6,000 at $5@5.50; receipts of sheep, 1,000. Shipments, 1,000 at $4@5.

Buffalo Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BUFFALO, Feb. 28.—Flour is dull. Wheat is unchanged; sales of 2,000 bush No. 2 Chicago on private terms. Corn—there is a moderate inquiry; sales of 4,000 bush old, at 80c. Oats unchanged. Rye is nominal. Barley is steady; sales of 5,000 bush at $1.04

The Pittsburgh Gazette

Pennsylvania Legislature.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, February 25, 1868.

SENATE.

The Senate Committee on Federal Relations reported the impeachment resolutions offered yesterday, amended as follows:

That the thanks of the people of the Commonwealth are due and hereby tendered, through their immediate Representatives, to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, for its fidelity to the people and its promptness in preferring articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson for hislate acts of usurpation.

That the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania are due and hereby tendered to Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, for his courage and fidelity in resisting the attempted invasion of his office, and violation of fundamental law, and his resolute resistance to Executive encroachment.

Mr. WALLACE, (Democrat), of Clearfield, offered the following substitute:

That in the passage over the veto, and re-passage of the Tenure of Office law, the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government each claims for itself, the right to judge of the Constitution, and there being a conflict of opinion therein, it was the privilege of either of said departments, when called to execute or obey the same, to bring it before the Supreme Court of the United States for adjudication.

That in the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War and appointment of Lorenzo Thomas in his stead, for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of said Tenure of Office law, the President of the United States was obeying his oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and was guilty of no crime for which he can legally be impeached.

That it is the duty of the Executive and Legislative branches of the government to respect and obey the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the question of the constitutionality of said Tenure of Office law, when announced by said Court.

The subject was made the special order for this evening.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

A supplement for the Peoples' Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, authorizing dividends out of net earnings.

Prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Bellevernon township, Fayette county.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Afternoon Session.—Exempting bequest of John S. Brady to Washington College from taxation.

Incorporating Pittsburgh and Colorado Silver Mining Company.

Declaring valid a certain conveyance in Webster township, Fayette county, to Wm. Bense.

Exempting from taxation the Pittsburgh Church Guild, to the extent of fifty thousand dollars.

Authorizing Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway to sell and convey part of road.

Adjourned till evening.

The Senate, at half-past ten o'clock, was still discussing the impeachment resolut ons, with indications that they will pass by a party vote.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FORD, Allegheny, a supplement to the Pittsburgh Consolidation act, providing for school purposes in the several districts.

Mr. EDWARDS, of Lawrence, incorporating the New Castle Hall and Market Company.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The morning session was occupied in the first reading of over two hundred private bills without final action.

FREE RAILROAD BILL.

Afternoon Session.—The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the free railroad bill.

CASE—DAMAGES.

The bill authorizing the State Treasurer, Auditor General and Attorney General to examine and pay claims of George W. Cass, Washington McClintock and Addison Leech, for injuries by abandonment of western division of Pennsylvania Canal, was considered.

Mr. MANN, of Potter, moved to confine the amount to ten thousand dollars. Lost.

Mr. FORD, Allegheny, moved to confine it to fifty thousand dollars. Lost.

Pending discussion the House adjourned.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The House discussed, until a late hour, Mr. HICKMAN'S amendments, when they were made the special order for Tuesday evening next, when Mr. Hickman will close the debate and call the previous question.

HARRISBURG, February 26, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WHITE, Indiana: Changing the time of holding Circuit Courts in Indiana and Westmoreland counties.

Relating to competency of witnesses in actions against railroads and other corporations, allowing stockholders to serve as witnesses.

PASSED FINALLY.

Incorporating the Artizans Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh.

RESOLUTIONS ENDORSING IMPEACHMENT.

Joint resolutions sustaining Johnson's impeachment and endorsing Mr. Stanton were passed finally by a party vote.

CONFERENCE ON FREE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, moved the appointment of a Committee of Conference on the Free Railroad Law. Carried.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Errett, of Allegheny, Coleman, of Lebanon, and Wallace, of Clearfield, the Committee, being unanimous for the House bill.

Mr. FISHER, of Lancaster, raised the point that a majority should be appointed in favor of the Senate bill.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, raised the point that it was not competent for the Senate, after asking the appointment of a Committee, to instruct.

The Speaker decided the latter point well taken.

Adjourned.

FREE RAILROAD CONFERENCE.

Afternoon Session.—Mr. WALLACE declined serving on the Free Railroad Conference Committee.

Messrs. FISHER and LANDON appealed from the Speaker on the following declaration:

"The Speaker having decided it not in order to instruct the Conference Committee, the undersigned appeal from the decision for the following reasons:

"That the Committee of Conference is but the creature of the Senate, and it is the right of he Senate to instruct that or any other Committee to reflect its views either in whole or in part. The clerk of the House of Representatives has informed the Senate that the House had non-concurred in the amendments made by the Senate. The bill as amended by the Senate embraces a number of provisions of the House Bill, and these have been adopted in both Houses, and are not matters of dispute. It is only upon the amendments that a conference is asked."

The decision of the Speaker was reversed by a vote of 15 to 14.

Mr. FISHER'S motion to instruct was lost by 14 to 15.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Burnett, of Monroe, on the Conference Committee, in place of Mr. Wallace declined.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Incorporating the Beaver county Bank and Savings Association.

For an additional Law Judge in the Sixteenth District.

Making the par value of shares of the Indiana and Westmoreland Gas Company fifty dollars, and authorizing an increase of the stock.

Authorizing St. Vincent's Congregation, at Latrobe, to sell real estate.

Correcting a mistake in organizing the White Stone Company.

Authorizing the School Board of West Sunbury, Butler county, to borrow two thousand dollars.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CANAL CLAIMS.

The bill to settle claims of George W. Cass, Washington McClintock and Addison Leech, was referred back to Judiciary Committee, general.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Authorizing the Auditor General to deliver to the Receiver of Petroleum Bank, of Titusville, United States bonds deposited as security for the issue of said bank.

Authorizing Thomas B. Smith to erect a ferry over the Allegheny at Venango.

Authorizing E. F. Housman to sell the interest of the Evangelical Lutheran congregation, East Salem, Westmoreland township, Westmoreland.

Supplement for Kittanning Gas Company.

Incorporating the General Insurance Company of Waynesburg. Capital, two hundred thousand dollars.

Incorporating the Venango Gas Company of Western Pennsylvania. Capital, twenty thousand dollars.

Incorporating the Keystone Co-operative Window Glass Manufacturing Company of Allegheny county.

Authorizing the people of Freeport, Armstrong county, to vote on a prohibitory liquor law at the next borough election.

Refunding to the Bank of Kittanning two thousand four hundred dollars, overpaid into the State Treasury.

Authorizing the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, at Tarentum, Allegheny county, to remove dead bodies to Prospect Cemetery.

Authorizing Pittsburgh to borrow one million of dollars for new Water Works.

Authorizing the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company to issue bonds secured by mortgage.

Authorizing Courts to divide election precincts in Allegheny county.

Extending the act for regulating line fences to School Directors in any district in Pittsburgh.

Authorizing Hampton township, Allegheny county, to levy a tax to reimburse John Grubbs and Wm Williams for bounty funds advanced.

Extending the Mechanics lien law to persons employed on oil tanks, &c., of oil refineries &c., in Allegheny, Armstrong, Venango and Warren counties.

The *Afternoon Session* was occupied in the first reading of the appropriation bill, pending which the House adjourned.

The Proposed Repeal of Pittsburgh Consolidation Act—A Committee from Pittsburgh.

HARRISBURG, Pa., February 26.—A Committee of twenty Councilmen of Pittsburgh, headed by Thomas Steele Esq., are here opposing the repeal of the Consolidation act. Mr. Steele appeared before the Allegheny county delegation and spoke in opposition of the proposed repeal.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. COLEMAN introduced a supplement to the act regulating railroads, fixing the time for holding stockholders meetings.

On motion of Mr. ERRETT, the act repealing the act creating criminal courts in Franklin, Lebanon and Schuylkill was postponed.

Mr. Hickman's House joint resolution for a steamship line to Liberia was passed finally.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing two additional Notaries in Allegheny county.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Railway Company.

Establishing a ferry over the Allegheny between Pittsburgh and Duquesne.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The whole day was occupied in discussing the Appropriation bill, without finishing.

The appropriations this year will amount to four millions of dollars.

Messrs. Wilson, Watt and Westbrook were appointed as the House Free Railroad Conference Committee.

FROM EUROPE

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 25.—The Liverpool *Courier* of this morning contained a report that Earl Derby had resigned the Premiership, and that his resignation had been accepted by the Queen. During the day the news was confirmed.

It was also ascertained that D'Israeli would replace Lord Derby as Prime Minister, at the same time retaining his present post as Chancellor of Exchequer.

In the House of Lords this afternoon, at the beginning of the session, Earl Malensbury announced that Lord Derby had tendered his resignation to the Queen, on account of continued ill health, and Her Majesty had been pleased to call upon the present Chancellor, Right Hon. Benjamin D'Israeli, to form a new Cabinet. Earl Russell and others expressed sympathy for Lord Derby, and hoped he might recover from his illness and resume his post at the head of the Ministry.

In the House of Commons the announcement of the resignation of the Prime Minister was made by Lord Stanley, and responded to by Mr. Gladstone, who, with much delicacy and feeling, expressed his sorrow for the cause which compelled the noble Lord to resign his high office. The transaction of all business in the House was postponed until Friday.

All the prisoners charged by the Coroner's Jury with complicity in the Clerkenwell explosion have been committed to stand trial for murder.

Sullivan and Pigot, confined in Richmond prison, have been called upon by many influential persons, but all interviews with prisoners are forbidden by the authorities.

LONDON, 10 P. M.—The House of Lords, in Committee of the Whole to-night, agreed to a bill renewing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

LONDON, February 25—Midnight.—It is now thought that Mr. D'Israeli will resign his position as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that Sir Stafford Northcote will take his place. No one is yet named as the probable successor of the latter as Secretary of State for India.

LONDON, February 25—Midnight.—Official dispatches from General Napier says the envoy sent by him to Prince Kassai was well received at Durbor, and found two thousand warriors, with their chiefs, assembled at Adwas, by whom he was heartily received.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The *Times* this morning, commenting on the changes in the Cabinet, says Lord Derby's resignation was a foregone conclusion. So also was the succession of D'Israeli, and no other man has an equal right to take the tory lead. It thinks Lord Chelmsford will retire, but no other change is likely to be made. It sees no reason in the present circumstances why the Ministry should not be a permanent one.

The *Daily News* says it is possible that Lord Cranbourne may succeed Sir Stafford Northcote in the Indian office, and Lord Stanley may be made Peer and represent the Government in the House of Lords.

The *Morning Post* declares D'Israeli now becomes Prime Minister less on account of his own merit, than because there is no one else so fit for the place.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, February 25.—Hon. George Bancroft has been duly received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the North German Confederation.

The details of the treaty between North Germany and the United States relative to the rights of naturalized American citizens of German birth, of whom military services have heretofore been claimed, have been fully agreed on by the representatives of the two nations. The report that this treaty was finally attested and signed was premature. It is expected the document will receive the official signature of Bancroft and the German representative on Saturday.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, February 25.—It is reported that Mr. Herron has been retained by the United States Government as counsel to defend Gen. Nagle, whose trial will commence at Sligo on Thursday.

Train's lecture last night was better attended and passed off without interruption.

CORK, Feb. 25.—The dwelling house of Mr. Newenham, a magistrate, in the suburbs of this city, was assailed last night by a party of men in disguise. They were repulsed and escaped in the darkness.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Impeachment Matter.

The House Committee Appear at the Bar of the Senate.

Adj. Gen Thomas before the Supreme Court.

His Case Called Up.

Continuance Asked For.

Application for Habeas Corpus

Gen Thomas Finally Discharged.

Full Account of Proceedings.

The Impeachment Articles.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1867.

SENATE.

IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTIONS OF THE HOUSE—APPEARANCE OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

At a quarter past one o'clock, while Mr. DAVIS was speaking, Representatives STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, and BINGHAM, of Ohio, appeared at the door. A number of members of the House accompanied them to witness the proceedings on the subject they had in charge.

The Doorkeeper announced "a Committee from the House of Representatives," who were recognized by the presiding officer.

Mr. STEVENS then said—In obedience to the order of the House of Representatives we appear before you, and in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States, we do impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit articles against him and make good the same, and in their name we demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of Andrew Johnson to answer said impeachment.

The presiding officer, Mr. WADE, replied that the Senate would take action in the premises.

Mr. HOWARD offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the message from the House of Representatives relating to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, be referred to a select committee of seven, to consider and report on the same.

Mr. BAYARD said the Senate had no constitutional jurisdiction to appoint a select committee for this case, and contended it would only resolve itself into a High Court of Impeachment, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presiding. It had no right, he maintained, to anticipate the trial of a case of impeachment by appointing a message of the House.

The resolution was put by the CHAIR and carried, after which Mr. STEVENS and the greater number of those present on the floor took their departure.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE IMPEACHMENT—REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

At twenty-five minutes before two o'clock, the SPEAKER called the House to order, and the doorkeeper announced the presence at the bar of the House of the Committee which had been appointed to impeach at the bar of the Senate the President of the United States.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, standing in company with his colleague, Mr. Bingham, then made a report as follows: Mr. Speaker—In obedience to the order of the House, we proceeded to the bar of the Senate and proceeded in your name, and in the name of this body and all the people of the United States we impeached, as we were directed, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we demanded that the Senate shall take order to make him appear before that body and answer for the same, and stated that the House would forthwith, or soon, present articles of impeachment, and make them good, to which the response was, "The order shall be taken."

The resolution for the payment of $25,000 dollars each to Jno. T. Brown, Sam. E. Smith and O. G. Simes, in full for expenses for prosecuting claims to seats in the House, was adopted.

Mr. ALLISON offered a resolution declaring it as the sense of the House that the legislative power of Congress alone belongs the right to determine the rates of duties on importation, and that it is beyond the power of the President and Senate, as a treaty making power, to authorize importations of the manufactures or products of foreign countries, except at such rates of duties as the tariff laws of the United States may prescribe. The resolution is aimed particularly at the late treaty with the Sandwich Islands. The resolution was adopted without division.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, offered a resolution declaring the public welfare demands that the pecuniary obligations of the United States should be kept within the narrowest limit consistent with the necessary requirements of the government that therefore it is not expedient at this time to enlarge such obligations by extending aid to the Union Pacific Railroad, or any other company, by the granting, beyond the terms of existing laws, of subsidies of United States bonds, or by granting payment of any stock or other liabilities of such company or any corporation, and directing the Pacific Railroad Committee of the House to report no bills during this session in conflict with this resolution.

The House refused to second the previous question and the resolution went over till Monday.

NEW RULE—REGULATION OF DEBATE ON ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. WASHBURNE, Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported a new rule, declaring that pending a motion to suspend the rules, the Speaker may entertain one motion that the House shall now adjourn, but that after the result thereof is announced he shall not entertain any other dilatory motion until the vote is taken on suspension. This is intended to prevent filibustering by a minority of less than one-third on the day when it is in order to suspend the rules.—Reported.

Mr. ROSS objected.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved, and the rules were suspended—yeas, one hundred and eight; nays, thirty.

The new rule was adopted.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules be suspended, and it is hereby ordered as follows: When the Committee to prepare the articles of impeachment of the President of the United States report the said articles, the House shall immediately resolve itself into Committee of the Whole thereon.

That the speeches in the Committee shall be limited to fifteen minutes each, which debate shall continue until the next legislation after the report, to the exclusion of all other business, except the reading of the journal.

That at three o'clock in the afternoon of the second day the fifteen minute debate shall cease, and the Committee shall then proceed to consider and vote upon the amendments that may be offered, under the minute rule of debate, but no merely *pro forma* amendment shall be entertained.

That at four in the afternoon of the said second day the said Committee shall rise and report its action to the House, which shall immediately and without debate vote thereon.

That if the articles of impeachment are agreed upon, the House shall then immediately and without dilatory motions select, by ballot, seven managers to conduct said impeachment on the part of the House.

And that during the pendency of the resolution in the House relative to said impeachment, thereafter no dilatory motions shall be received, except one motion on each day.

That the House do now adjourn.

Mr. WOOD objected. After various suggestions, and voting down of a motion to adjourn, the rules were suspended and the resolution adopted—yeas one hundred and two, nays thirty-seven.

Messrs. KOONTZ and THOMAS were permitted to record their votes affirmatively on the resolution for the impeachment of the President.

The House took a recess till seven, when it assembled and indulged in a general chat for several hours.

Adjourned.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1868.

THE CASE OF GEN. THOMAS—HE IS RELEASED FROM CUSTODY.

The rooms of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia was crowded this morning with both white and black spectators to witness the proceedings of the case of Adjutant General Thomas, who on Saturday gave bail for his appearance before Chief Justice Cartter. Members of the bar were also largely represented.

Adjutant General Thomas came into the room accompanied by his counsel, Richard I. Merrick and Walter S. Cox, with Joseph H. Bradley, Sr., as advisory counsel.

By order of Judge Cartter, at twenty minutes past ten, the Criminal Court was opened. A subpœna was issued this morning to Mr. Stanton to appear in Court and bring with him his commission as Secretary of War, and also certain different papers. After the transaction of some other business, Judge Olin came into Court and took a seat at the right of Chief Justice Cartter. Judge Fisher was at the left.

At twenty minutes past eleven Judge Cartter asked whether counsel was ready to proceed with the case of the United States against Adjutant General Thomas.

Mr. Riddle was introduced and stated that being ill well to-day, and the subject being of high importance, he desired the case to be continued till to-morrow.

Mr. Merrick objected on the ground that great public interests were involved which required early settlement.

Judge Cartter was disposed to grant a postponement.

Mr. Merrick, for Gen. Thomas, asked that Judge Cartter consider this matter in the Criminal Court, and not in chambers.

Judge Cartter declined to do this, saying he merely sat as an examining magistrate.

Mr. Merrick said that Gen. Thomas was now here and his bail surrendered him to the custody of the Marshal of the District of Columbia. He was therefore a prisoner, and his counsel asked for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The following is the petition:

"To the Hon. D. K. Cartter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, holding Criminal Court in said District. The petition of Lorenzo Thomas shows that he is now held in custody by the Marshal of this District under, and by virtue of a warrant made out and delivered to said Marshal by your Honor, committing him. He avers and will show that said imprisonment is wholly unlawful and without color of authority under the Constitution and laws of the United States, upon the facts stated as the cause of his said arrest, and he prays your Honor for a writ of *habeas corpus* directing said Marshal to bring the body of your petitioner before your Honor in open Court, that the cause of his capture and detention aforesaid may be inquired into, and he be dealt with according to law."

Mr. Carpenter said he regarded this last action as an entirely unnecessary episode. This action has been ignored by the Secretary of War for the purpose of bringing this matter to settlement in the Courts. There is no feeling between him and General Thomas. Considerations alone of a public character have induced this prosecution. General Thomas is a gentleman who will not depart. We do not ask that he should even be required to enter into bail for his appearance, and surely he cannot come into Court and make himself a prisoner, unless the Court at least accepts that fact or somebody asks him to be imprisoned. With the full latitude which we consent he shall have, and which I have no doubt your Honor will very willingly accord to him this application for a writ of *habeas corpus* seems to me to be entirely unnecessary.

Counsel for defense again urged their application.

The Chief Justice—I have never heard of a prisoner surrendering himself to his bail in order to be held in custody. I have always understood that the bail could be converted by the Senate on the prominent charge of violating the tenure of office act. Hence the Committee are to-day engaged in coming to articles with a view to secure a united party vote, and if possible to avoid all doubts.

The Committee were in session all this afternoon and had examined Gen. Emory to ascertain whether the President made an effort to use the garrison of Washington for the advancement of his purposes. Adjutant General Thomas was also examined with reference to the President's order to him directing that he take possession of the War Department.

UNFOUNDED REPORT.

Reports have been in circulation this morning that the Secretary of the Treasury has given orders that requisitions from the War Department, signed by Secretary Stanton, should not be honored at the Treasury. All such reports are without foundation. Requisitions from Mr. Stanton for various amounts on account of War Department, were passed through the proper bureaus of the Treasury Department this morning.

GEN. THOMAS VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

General Thomas did not visit the War Office to-day, but after his discharge from custody went to the Executive Mansion and after a short interview with President Johnson returned to his home.

"RECONSTRUCTION" DOCUMENTS.

The documents read in the Senate from General Grant contain the following telegrams:

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1867.—To Major General John Pope: I think your views sound, both in the construction which you give to the laws of Congress and the duties of the supporters of good government to see that when reconstruction is effected that no loophole is left open to give trouble and embarrassment thereafter. It is certainly the duty of district commanders to study what the framers of the reconstruction laws wanted to express as much as what they do express, and to execute the laws according to that interpretation. These I believe they have generally done, and so far have the approval of all who approve the Congressional plan of Reconstruction.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.
General.

On the 23d of December last, General Grant telegraphed Gen. Pope as follows:

"The constitutional adoption of conventions now in session are not the laws of the States until submitted to the people and ratified by them. I do not see, therefore, how you can enforce the laws enacted by them until so ratified."

General Grant, January 10th, telegraphed to General Meade approving the latter's conduct in removing the State Treasurer of Georgia for not obeying the orders of the Constitutional Convention.

Also the following: "I would not interfere with the election ordered by the Atlanta Convention, unless very satisfactory reasons exist for doing so. As district commander you will be perfectly justifiable in adopting, as your own order, the stay laws proposed in the Constitution to be submitted to the people of Alabama and Georgia."

HIGH-HANDED OUTRAGE IN TENNESSEE—REVENUE OFFICERS RESISTED.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue received a telegram from Collector Abernathey, of Knoxville, Tennessee, District, which informs the Department that very recently his Deputy Marshals at that place, while engaged in seizing illicit distilleries in the mountains in Tennessee, were attacked by an armed force who captured the officials, took from them the property in their possession and held them as prisoners until they ransomed themselves in payment of one hundred and sixty dollars apiece, in return for the property they had seized. The Collector has asked that a company of soldiers be sent to aid in the enforcement of the revenue laws in that section.

Death of Maj. Gen. McCall.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.—Major General McCall died yesterday at West Chester.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by all druggists. MWF

THE PRESIDENT.

He Makes a Speech to His Maryland Friends.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1868.

The President, in the course of a reply to a delegation of citizens of Maryland, who waited on him to-day, to present resolutions relative to the rights of American citizens abroad, said:

I shall not attempt in set terms or measured phrase to respond to the remarks which you have made in reference to the condition of affairs at present agitating the public mind. The presentation of such kind sentiments and this encouragement would give, constrain me, however, to say they offered me a gratification which words are inadequate to express. Such assurance at this time gives me strength and courage in the fierce conflict which now prevails around us. Pointing you to the past as an index as to what my future conduct will be, I beg of you to believe that in an honest effort faithfully to discharge the high and responsible duties imposed on me by the Constitution and laws, I will consider no personal sacrifice too great for me to bear. Such a great principle cannot be compared with the great principle of preserving the foundation of preserving the principles of our Republic by a strict reference to the Constitution and the laws made in accordance with its provisions. God being willing, I will perform my duty faithfully, let consequences to me be what they may. From my advent in public life, now some years ago, to the present time, I have passed through many ordeals in which my fidelity to the interests of the people was severely questioned, and surely he cannot come into Court and make himself a prisoner, unless the Court at least accepts that fact or somebody asks him to be imprisoned. With the full latitude which we consent he shall have, and which I have no doubt your Honor will very willingly accord to him this application for a writ of *habeas corpus* seems to me to be entirely unnecessary.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN.

County Agricultural Society.

A regular monthly meeting of the County Agricultural Society was held Wednesday, the 26th inst. The President announced the following standing committees for the ensuing year: Claims and Accounts—Messrs. Parks, Kelly and Keeler. Finances—Messrs. Jennings, Brush and Rees. Agricultural—Messrs. Guy, McKelvy and McKee. Horticulture—Messrs. Negley, Morton and James Murdock. Mechanics—Messrs. Keeler, Brush and Jennings. Arts and Sciences—Messrs. Haven, Brush, Verner and Jennings. Printing—Messrs. Haven, Keeler and Jennings. Fair Grounds and Improvements—Messrs. Kelly, Negley, Parks and Guy. Disputed Premiums—Messrs. McKee, Brush, Murdock and Jennings. Discretionary Premiums—Messrs. Rees, Parks, Kelly, Anderson, Railroads, Bridges, &c.—Messrs. Phillips, Verner and Jennings.

Judge Parke submitted a communication from Judge Vaughan, Esq., Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, soliciting a proposal from the Allegheny County Society in regard to holding the State Fair this year, and stating that the places competing are Williamsport, Erie, Pottsville, Norristown, Lancaster and Doylestown.

On motion of Mr. Jennings, referred to Committee on Fair Grounds, with power to act.

Business Matters.

No one ever attended faithfully and sedulously to any matter of business when the vital organs were disordered to such an extent as to impair the general constitution. The main point of disease may be the Stomach and alimentary canal, or it may exhibit itself in pains in some part very remote therefrom, but you may be sure that there is some defective function not fulfilling the natural requirements of the physical organism.

We live all the while maintained that the blood is the Chief Source of disease, inasmuch as from it is produced and reproduced every organ and tissue engaged in the economy of life and health. If it, the blood, contains the elementary principles requisite to the reorganization or reproduction of decaying or diseased parts; and if the worn-out matter of the human body can be gradually carried out of it, there must be health and vigor of body and mind. Disease cannot find root amid such a state of things. It will be overthrown and the perfect empire of health will reign in its stead. DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER is the great stimulant of the blood, of the stomach, of the bowels, of the kidneys, and, in fact, of every organ concerned in theliving being. Weak nerves give place to it. Impaired appetite is restored; old diseases of whatever sort are completely driven out until the persistent use the return of health and energy are sure to come. Let any one now try a few bottles of this wonderful remedy, and all that we have said time and again of its curative and renewing powers will be more than realize d.

Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's Great Medicine Depot, 140 Wood street.

Dr. Keyser's consultation rooms, for troublesome chronic diseases, 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased, And with some sweet, oblivious antidote, Cleanse the full breast of the perilous stuff That weighs upon the heart?

Certainly; Plantation Bitters will do it when nothing else will. Melancholy, Dyspepsia, Hypochondriasis, Incubus, spring, more or less, from a diseased stomach, and this, Plantation Bitters is a sure cure for. There is no mistake about it. Depot 26 Gallatin, Gallitzen, Allegheny and Low Spirits must yield to the healthgiving and genial influence of the Plantation Bitters. If you are in doubt, make one trial and be convinced. Thus say those who know.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. MWF

The Best and original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus, and Calisaya, known as Drake's Plantation Bitters. Ask your physician if anything else is. Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, general Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. SAWF

MARRIED.

DAULER—BACKOFEN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Tuesday evening, February 25, 1868, by the Rev. Chas. P. Aliber, Mr. GEO. B. DAULER, Jr., of Canada, Pa., and Miss TILLIE BACKOFEN, of Pittsburgh, Pa. No cards.

DIED.

ANSCHUTZ—On Monday, at 11:30 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 61 Caldwell street, Capt. GUSTAVE S. ANSCHUTZ.

WRIGHT—On Monday morning, Feb. 24th, at six o'clock, at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Sarah Wright, corner of Logan and Franklin streets, ALBERT S. WRIGHT, in the 19th year of his age.

BROWN.—Of Scarlet fever, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, KATIE, child of Rev. John G. and Caroline E. Brown, aged 2 months.

RINEHART—On Tuesday evening, February 25th, at 5:15 o'clock, LOUISE, wife of William Rinehart.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 27, 1868.

There is really nothing that is new or important to be said about the general markets. For some few articles, prices are looking up, in consequence of scarcity, but as a general thing the volume of business is very light, and dullness and depression are the order of the day.

GRAIN—Wheat is in demand and in light supply; sales of No. 1 Spring at $2.35, and Red Winter at $2.47. Corn is dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand; may be quoted at 90@95c on track, and $1@1.05 in store. Oats steady but unchanged; we continue to quote at 65@66c on track; and 67@70c in store. Barley is scarce and in demand at $1.82@2.10. Rye is firmer; may be quoted at $1.45 in first hands, and $1.55 in store.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and dull but prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at $10.50@11.25 for Spring Wheat; $12@12.50 for Winter White, and $13@13.75 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is still quoted at $8@8.25, and Buckwheat at $4@4.50.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is moderately active and a shade firmer, and Sugars, Coffees and Rice are all tending upward. In other articles, there are no changes worthy of special notice, while sales, as a general thing, are very moderate in amount, they are nevertheless increasing in number. We quote as follows:

SUGARS—New Orleans, 11¼@11¾c; Cuba, 12@13¼c; Porto Rico, 13½@14½c; Crushed, 15c; "A" Coffee, 15c; "B" do, 14½c; Extra "C," 14c; Golden "C," 13½c; Yellow "C," 13c.

COFFEE—Prime Rio, 25½@26c; good, 24c; fair, 22c; Old Government Java, 37½@38c; Laguayra, 26c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 70@75c; Cuba, 60@70c; Porto Rico, 70@75c.

SYRUPS—Common, 55@60c; "21; "Booth & Edgar," 85c; "Amber," 70c; "Drips," $1.00@$1.10.

RICE—Carolina, 12½@13c; Rangoon, 11¼c; Carolina, 12½c.

SPICES—Cassia, 35@38c; Cloves, 50c; Pepper, 30c; Allspice, 35c; Nutmegs, $1.50.

SALTPETRE—Refined, 14½@15c; Crude, 12½c.

SALTS—Madison, 4c; Silver Glass, 12½c, and Glen Salts, 12c.

CANDLES—Sperm, 45c; Star, 42c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7.50 per case.

SODA—Bi Carb Soda—$8.50 per case.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm but unchanged; we quote at 15½@16½c for Shoulders; 17½@18½c for Clear Sides, and 19½@20c for Clear Sides, canvassed. Hams are in active demand and firm at 22@24c for sugar cured. Lard is dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand; may be quoted at 14½@15c for No. 1 Spring at $2.35, and Red Winter at $2.47. Corn is dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand; may be quoted at 90@95c on track, and $1@1.05 in store. Oats steady but unchanged; we continue to quote at 65@66c on track, and 67@70c in store. Barley is scarce and in demand at $1.82@2.10. Rye is firmer; may be quoted at $1.45 in first hands, and $1.55 in store.

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